

Extracts from Capt. Colin
Mackenzie's work

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PREFACE.

IN THE NAME OF GOD, THE MOST MERCIFUL,
THE CLEMENT

IN the year A. D. 1799, my father, the once powerful sovereign of the South of India (may his tomb be sanctified), fell subdued by the force of the invincible arms of Great Britain. With his downfall, fled the greatness of his family, and the glory of his house was extinguished; but if in his wisdom, an Almighty Providence thought proper to crush him, I, his now only surviving son, can praise that One and only Being, who, in his bounty, has also thought fit to vouchsafe to us such merciful conquerors. I can now, with a sincere and true heart, offer up prayers for the safety and good health of Her Majesty, our most Gracious Queen Victoria, and I can

.. bless the Prophet, on whom be peace, &c., that successive Sovereigns of her mighty Empire have entrusted the Government of this country, and the care of Britain's fallen foes and their descendants, to that just and ever upright body, the Honorable the Court of Directors.

For the space of upwards of half a century, the family of the late Tippoo Sultan have lived with submission and gratitude under the control of the British Government; and by it, I must say, we have ever been treated with fatherly care. My brothers all (may God have mercy on them) have been taken from this perishable world, and I alone, of my father's sons, remain to praise God and bless His Messenger, for the mercies vouchsafed to me, a miserable sinner. But if my father and all my brothers are dead, I have seen arise around me a numerous family of sons, grandsons, nephews and grand-

nephews, with their wives and dang.
For these I feel deeply solicitous, for I k
that the arrow of Fate is no less sure th
it is swift, and that none can evade the gr
of the angel of Death. I am now old, and,
personally, my chief desires are to make my
obeisance to Her Majesty, Queen. Victoria,
and the pilgrimage to our Holy City. But I
have great anxiety for my family, those who,
when I am laid in my grave, may yet re-
main.

We inherited no paternal estates, but
a moderate support was liberally provided
for the descendants of Tippoo Sultan by the
Government of India, and a considerable
sum was set apart to be appropriated solely
to the maintenance of the Royal family of
Mysore, to be styled the Mysore Fund. With
the death of certain members of the family
however, their portion ceased to be paid, and
no provision being made for the increase of

ble
 daily by births, we are now unable to
 su
 with any degree of respectability.

It is my firm belief, that it was the in-
 tion of that high-minded nobleman, the
 late Marquis of Wellesley, who set apart this
 sum of money, that it should be used solely
 for our use and benefit; he having sanctioned
 even an outlay of almost double the sum
 finally fixed upon. I know the justice and
 liberality of the Court of Directors, and it is
 to enable that body to arrive at a true opinion
 of the justness or otherwise of my claim that
 induces me to publish these few documents.
 Other Government letters have been written,
 and correspondence has taken place on this
 subject, but I have not been able to obtain
 copies of these papers.

I rest assured, however, that the anxi-
 ous wishes of the Most Honorable Court are,
 as they have ever been, to administer to all
 under their rule even and impartial justice,

and I live in the confident hope, that if it appears clear to the upright body of gentlemen composing that Court, that my claims are just, I shall not have sued for justice in vain.

شاهان و کرم بر من د لکیر نگر
 بر حال من خسته و دلریش نگر
 هر چند نیم لایق بخشایش تو
 بر منگو بر کرم خویش نگر
 پیش که بر آوردم زدست فریاد
 هم پیشی تو زدست میخواهم داد
 چون شیروان عدل کرد اختیار
 کنون نام نیک است از و یادگار
 ترا زمین به آخر چه حاصل بود
 که نامت شهنشاه عادل بود
 رعایت دریغ از رعیت مباد
 مژاد دل نهاد خواهان براد

برا وودن کار امیدوار
 بهماز قید بند ہے شکستن هزار
 چو ها جز زها تنده د اتم ترا
 نمرین ها جز می چو نجوانم ترا
 تا فلک گزد نعلیه پاشد شاه ما پاینده باد
 آفتاب د و لشمس بر بند گاهن پاینده باد

GHOLAM MAHOMED,

Son of Tippoo Sultan.

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EXTRACTS
FROM
CAPT. COLIN MACKENZIE'S WORK,
REGARDING THE DOMINIONS
OF THE
LATE TIPPOO SULTAUN.

N^o. XLII.

Major Allan's Account of his Interview with the Princes in the Palace of Seringapatam, and of finding the body of the late Tippoo Sultayn.

A SHORT time after the troops were in possession of the works, Major Beatson and I observed, from the south rampart, several persons assembled in the palace; many of whom, from their dress and appearance, we judged to be of distinction. I particularly remarked, that one person prostrated himself before, he sat down; from which circumstance I was led to conclude, that Tippoo, with such of his

officers who had escaped from the assault, had taken shelter in the palace.

Before any attempt could be made to secure the palace (where it was thought the enemy, in defence of their sovereign and his family, would make a serious resistance), it became necessary to refresh the troops, who were greatly exhausted by the heat of the day, and the fatigue which they had already undergone. In the mean time Major Beatson and I hastened to apprise General Baird of the circumstances we had seen: on our way, we passed Major Craigie and Captain Whitley, with the grenadiers, and some battalion companies of the 12th regiment. As soon as we reached General Baird, we proposed to him, to bring these troops to him, to which he assented. On my return, General Baird directed me to proceed to the palace with the detachment of the 12th, and part of Major Gibbing's battalion of sepoys: he directed me to inform the enemy that their lives should be spared, on condition of their immediate surrender, but that the least resistance would prove fatal to every person within the palace walls. Having fastened a white cloth on a serjeant's pike, I proceeded to the palace, where I found Major Shee and part of the 33rd regiment, drawn

up opposite the gate: several of Tippoo's people were in a balcony, apparently in the greatest consternation. I informed them that I was deputed by the General, who commanded the troops in the fort, to offer them their lives, provided they did not make resistance; of which I desired them to give immediate intimation to their Sultaun. In a short time, the killedar, another officer of consequence, and a confidential servant, came over the terrace of the front building, and descended by an unfinished part of the wall. They were greatly embarrassed, and appeared inclined to create delays; probably with a view of effecting their escape as soon as the darkness of the night should afford them an opportunity. I pointed out the danger of their situation, and the necessity of coming to an immediate determination, pledging myself for their protection, and proposing that they should allow me to go into the palace, that I might in person give these assurances to Tippoo. They were very averse to this proposal, but I positively insisted on returning with them. I desired Captain Scohey, who speaks the native languages with great fluency, to accompany me, and Captain Hastings Fraser. We ascended by the broken wall, and lowered

ourselves down on a terrace, where a large body of armed men were assembled. I explained to them, that the flag which I held in my hand was a pledge of security, provided no resistance was made; and the stronger to impress them with this belief, I took off my sword, which I insisted upon their receiving. The killedar, and many others affirmed, that the princes and the family of Tippoo were in the palace, but not the Sultaun. They appeared greatly alarmed, and averse to coming to any decision. I told them, that delay might be attended with fatal consequences; and that I could not answer for the conduct of our troops, by whom they were surrounded, and whose fury was with difficulty restrained. They then left me, and shortly after I observed people moving hastily backwards and forwards in the interior of the palace; and, as there were many hundreds of Tippoo's troops within the walls, I began to think our situation rather critical. I was advised to take back my sword; but such an act, on my part, might, by exciting their distrust, have kindled a flame, which, in the present temper of the troops, might have been attended with the most dreadful consequences; probably the massacre of every soul within

the palace walls. The people on the terrace begged me to hold the flag in a conspicuous position, in order to give confidence to those in the palace, and prevent our troops from forcing the gates. Growing impatient at these delays, I sent another message to the princes, warning them of their critical situation, and that my time was limited. They answered, they would receive me as soon as a carpet could be spread for the purpose; and soon after the killedar came to conduct me.

I found two of the princes seated on the carpet, surrounded by a great many attendants. They desired me to sit down, which, I did in front of them. The recollection of Moiza-deen, who, on a former occasion, I had seen delivered up with his brother, hostages to Marquis Cornwallis, the sad reverse of their fortunes, their fear, which, notwithstanding their struggles to conceal, was but too evident, excited the strongest emotions of compassion in my mind. I took Moiza-deen (to whom the killedar, &c., principally directed their attention) by the hand, and endeavoured, by every mode in my power, to remove his fears, and to persuade him that no violence should be offered to him or his brother, nor to any person in the palace. I then intreated him,

as the only means to preserve his father's life, whose escape was impracticable, to inform me of the spot where he was concealed. Moizadeen, after some conversation apart with his attendants, assured me that the Padshaw was not in the palace. I requested him to allow the gates to be opened. All were alarmed at this proposal; and the princes were reluctant to take such a step but by the authority of their father, to whom they desired to send. At length, however, having promised that I would post a guard of their own sepoys within, and a party of Europeans on the outside, and having given them the strongest assurances that no person should enter the palace, but by my authority, and that I would return and remain with them until General Baird arrived, I convinced them of the necessity of compliance; and I was happy to observe that the princes, as well as their attendants, appeared to rely with confidence on the assurances I had given them.

On opening the gate, I found General Baird and several officers, with a large body of troops assembled. I returned with Lieutenant-Colonel Close into the palace, for the purpose of bringing the princes to the General. We had some difficulty in conquering the alarm and

the objections which they raised to quitting the palace ; but they at length permitted us to conduct them to the gate. The indignation of General Baird was justly excited by a report, which had reached him soon after he had sent me to the palace, that Tippoo had inhumanly murdered all the Europeans, who had fallen into his hands during the siege : this was heightened probably by a momentary recollection of his own sufferings, during more than three years' imprisonment in that very place ; he was, nevertheless, sensibly affected by the sight of the princes ; and his gallantry, on the assault, was not more conspicuous, than the moderation and humanity, which he displayed on this occasion. He received the princes with every mark of regard, repeatedly assured them that no violence or insult should be offered to them, and he gave them in charge to Lieutenant-Colonel Agnew and Captain Marriott, by whom they were conducted to head-quarters in camp, escorted by the light company of the 33rd regiment. As they passed, the troops were ordered to pay them the compliment of presented arms.

General Baird now determined to search the most retired parts of the palace, in the hope of finding Tippoo. He ordered the light com-

pany of the 74th regiment, followed by others, to enter the palace-yard. Tippoo's troops were immediately disarmed, and we proceeded to make the search through many of the apartments. Having intreated the killedar, if he had any regard for his own life, or that of his Sultaun, to inform us where he was concealed, he put his hands upon the hilt of my sword, and, in the most solemn manner, protested that the Sultaun was not in the palace, but that he had been wounded during the storm, and lay in a gateway on the north face of the fort, whither he offered to conduct us; and if it was found that he had deceived us, said, the General might inflict on him what punishment he pleased. General Baird, on hearing the report of the killedar, proceeded to the gateway, which was covered with many hundreds of the slain. The number of the dead, and the darkness of the place, made it difficult to distinguish one person from another, and the scene was altogether shocking; but, aware of the great political importance of ascertaining, beyond the possibility of doubt, the death of Tippoo, the bodies were ordered to be dragged out, and the killedar and the other two persons, were desired to examine them one after another. This, however,

appeared endless ; and, as it now was becoming dark, a light was procured, and I accompanied the killedar into the gateway. During the search we discovered a wounded person laying under the Sultaun's palankeen : this man was afterwards ascertained to be Rajah Cawn, one of Tippoo's most confidential servants ; he had attended his master during the whole of the day ; and, on being made acquainted with the object of our search, he pointed out the spot where the Sultaun had fallen. By a faint glimmering light it was difficult for the killedar to recognize the features ; but the body being brought out, and satisfactorily proved to be that of the Sultaun, was conveyed in a palankeen to the palace, where it was again recognized by the eunuchs and other servants of the family.

When Tippoo was brought from under the gateway his eyes were open, and the body was so warm, that for a few moments Colonel Wellesley and myself were doubtful whether he was not alive : on feeling his pulse and heart, that doubt was removed. He had four wounds, three in the body, and one in the temple ; the ball having entered a little above the right ear, and lodged in the cheek. His dress consisted of a jacket of fine white linen,

loose drawers of flowered chintz, with a crimson cloth of silk and cotton round his waist: a handsome pouch, with a red and green silk belt, hung across his shoulder: his head was uncovered, his turban being lost in the confusion of his fall: he had an amulet on his arm, but no ornament whatever.

Tippoo was of low stature, corpulent, with high shoulders, and a short thick neck, but his feet and hands were remarkably small; his complexion was rather dark; his eyes large and prominent, with small arched eye-brows, and his nose aquiline: he had an appearance of dignity, or perhaps of sternness, in his countenance, which distinguished him above the common order people.

NO. XLIII.

Commission for Mysore; dated 4th June, 1799.

RICHARD, EARL OF MORNINGTON, &C., &C., &C., GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR ALL THE FORCES AND AFFAIRS OF THE BRITISH NATION IN INDIA, TO ALL WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Whereas the glorious success of the British and allied arms in Mysore, under the favour of Providence, has reduced the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, to the joint power

and authority of the Honourable the English East India Company, and of his highness the Soubah of the Deccan, their friend and ally ; and whereas his said highness has given full power and authority to the Right Honourable Richard, Earl of Mornington, Governor-General for all the forces and affairs of the British nation in India, to conduct and order the interests of his highness in the said possessions, and to conclude such an arrangement thereof as shall appear to his lordship to be most expedient for the security and welfare of the country, and for the common benefit of the allies ; now know ye, that for the more speedy conclusion of such a salutary arrangement, and for the restoration of order and tranquillity, by the settlement of the said conquered territories, I, the said Richard, Earl of Mornington, Governor-General, as aforesaid, do hereby constitute, nominate, and appoint, Lieutenant-General George Harris, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-Colonel William Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close, or any three or more of them, to be Commissioners for the settlement of the territories so recently conquered from the said Tippoo Sultaun, and to be, and

be styled, Commissioners for the affairs of Mysore, with full powers to negotiate and conclude, in my name, all such treaties, and to make and issue all such temporary and provisional regulations, for the ordering and management of the civil and military government, and of the revenues of the said territories, as may be necessary for the immediate administration and settlement thereof: the said Commissioners to be, nevertheless, subject to such orders and instructions as they shall, from time to time, receive from me, and regularly to report their proceedings to me, keeping an exact diary, or daily record thereof, under the signature of one of their Secretaries. And I do hereby empower the said Commissioners to hold their meetings at such places, either within the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, or elsewhere, as they shall judge most convenient, and to adjourn, from time to time, and to change the place of their meeting according to the exigency of the public service. And I authorize and direct the said Commissioners to communicate, from time to time, with Meer Allum Bahauder, touching the objects of this Commission. And I nominate and appoint Captain Malcolm and Captain Munro to be Secretaries, and Mr. Edward

Golding to be Assistant Secretary to the said Commission, during my pleasure. And before the said Commissioners, or any of them, shall proceed to act in the execution of any of the powers or trusts vested in them by this Commission, save only the power of administering the oath hereinafter mentioned, he or they shall severally take and subscribe the following oath; that is to say:

I, *A. B.*, do faithfully promise and swear, that as a Commissioner for the affairs of Mysore, I will execute the several powers and trusts reposed in me, according to the best of my skill and judgment, without favour or affection, prejudice or malice, to any person whatever. I will not disclose or make known any of the orders or instructions which shall be transmitted to me, or to the said Commissioners, by the Governor-General, or by his order, or any of the proceedings of the said Commissioners, save only to the other members of this Commission, or to the person or persons who shall be duly nominated and employed in transcribing or preparing the same, respectively, or in recording the proceedings of the said Commissioners, or unless I shall be authorized by the Governor-General to disclose or make known the same. I do

further promise and swear, that I will not demand, take, or accept, directly or indirectly, by myself, or by any other person, for my use, or on my behalf, or on the behalf, or for the use of any other person, any sum of money, or other valuable thing, by way of gift, present, or otherwise; and that to the Governor-General in Council I will justly and truly account for, answer, and pay, all the rents, duties, and other revenues, and sums of money, which shall come to my hands, or to the hands of any person or persons in trust for, or employed by me, in execution of the powers, and authorities vested in the said Commissioners by the said Governor-General.

So help me God.

Which oath, any two of the said Commissioners shall, and are hereby empowered to administer to the others, of them. And the said oath shall be entered by one of the Secretaries to the Commission amongst the acts of the Board, and be duly subscribed and attested by the said Commissioners, at the time of their taking and administering the same to each other, respectively; and the several Secretaries, and other officers of the said Board of Commissioners, shall also take and subscribe, before the said Board, such oath of secrecy, and for the

execution of the duties of their respective stations, and the integrity of their conduct therein, as the said Board shall direct. And when any three of the said Commissioners shall have taken the oath, they shall immediately constitute a Board, and proceed to act under the Commission. And I do hereby empower and direct the said Commissioners to take charge, and render an exact account to me, of all such public property as has been, or shall be, found, within the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, and also to collect, and bring to account, all such arrears of revenue, and all such sums of money, as were due to the Sircar on the 4th of May, 1799, or have, or shall become due to the Government of the allies, from and after that day. Provided always that this order shall not be construed to prevent or impede the distribution, among the allied army, of the prize taken in the fort of Seringapatam, on the 4th of May, according to the General Order issued by the Governor-General in Council, under date the . . . and provided also, that nothing contained in this Commission shall be deemed to preclude the right of the captors of any fort or place, taken on or before the said 4th day of May, 1799, to obtain from the Commissioners an attested account of the

public property contained therein, in order that the claims of all such captors may be heard and determined by the Governor-General in Council, or by the Honourable the Court of Directors, or by his Majesty in Council, according to the nature of the case. And I do hereby authorize and direct the said Commissioners, immediately upon entering on their duties under this Commission, to issue a proclamation, notifying the restoration of tranquillity, and promising to all the inhabitants of the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, security of person and of private property, encouraging them to resume their ordinary occupations, under the protection of the allies. And I further direct, that the said proclamation shall contain the strictest injunctions, under the most severe penalties, to all persons within the said territories, to abstain from acts of violence, outrage, and plunder.

No. XLIV.

*Instructions to the Commissioners of Mysore ;
dated 4th of June, 1799.*

(Secret.)

TO THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE AFFAIRS OF MYSORE,
GENTLEMEN,

1. The Commission which accompanies this letter will apprize you of the nature and extent of the powers which I have deemed it advisable to intrust to you. These powers necessarily supersede those which I had delegated, during the campaign, to the Commission appointed to assist Lieut.-General Harris, in all matters relating to political negotiation. The favourable situation of affairs in Mysore appearing to render my presence at Seringapatam quite unnecessary, I have again taken the resolution of remaining at Madras ; and I therefore propose to confide to you such a portion of my authority as may enable you, under my orders, to effect a settlement of the country without my presence. Whatever three members of the Commission shall be present at Seringapatam, on the arrival of this dispatch, will proceed immediately to act under the Commission, and to execute the instructions contained in this letter.

2. The restoration of the representative of the ancient family of the Rajahs of Mysore, accompanied by a partition of territory between the allies, in which the interests of the Marhattas should be conciliated, appearing to me under all circumstances of the case to be the most advisable basis on which any new settlement of the country can be rested, I have resolved to frame, without delay, a plan founded on these principles, and I hope, in the course of to-morrow, to be able to forward to you the articles of a treaty, with proper instructions annexed, for the purpose of carrying the above-mentioned plan into effect.

3. In the meanwhile it is absolutely necessary that certain measures of precaution should be immediately adopted, in order to facilitate the intended arrangement. These measures relate, first, to the satisfaction of the principal Mussulmen sirdars; and, of the kildars of the several forts; secondly, to the mode of removing the family of Tippoo Sultaun from Mysore, with the least practicable injury to their feelings. With regard to the first object, I have already forwarded to the Honourable Mr. Henry Wellesley a letter to Meer Alium, and a copy of a letter from the Nizam to me, which I trust will enable you

to give complete satisfaction to Kummeer-ud-Deen ; and unless you expect any considerable advantage from his influence at Seringapatam, in conciliating others of his religion, I desire that you will take the earliest measures to induce him to repair to Gurrumcondah. With the other leading Musselmén you should immediately enter into such specific engagements as shall preclude the possibility of any alarm in their minds, with respect to their situation and prospects, under any new arrangement of the country.

4. I rely on your discretion to conclude such an arrangement with as little burthen to the finances of the company as circumstances will admit. The whole body of Tippoo's sirdars ought not to become an exclusive charge upon the company. They must be employed and provided for by the allies, and by the Rajah of Mysore, collectively ; the families of the sirdars slain during the campaign must also be provided for in the same manner.

5. The killedars who have surrendered, and those who still hold forts in their possession, should be paid their arrears for the month of April at least, with their pay for the month of May, and for as long a time as we may leave them in charge of their forts. On dismissing

any of them, liberal gratuities should be given them, for the purpose of conciliation. All these charges may hereafter be adjusted between the allies.

6. As soon as you shall judge that your arrangements with the remnant of the Mussulmen interest are in sufficient forwardness, you will proceed to take the necessary measures for removing the family of the Sultaun. The details of this painful, but indispensable measure, cannot be intrusted to any person more likely to combine every office of humanity with the prudential precautions required by the occasion, than Colonel Wellesley; and I therefore commit to his discretion, activity and humanity, the whole arrangement, subject always to such suggestions as may be offered by the other members of the Commission. I have appointed Lieut.-Colonel Doveton to take the command of the fortress of Vellore, which is destined for the future residence of the Sultaun's family. Colonel Doveton is also appointed pay-master of stipends to the family; and he has been directed to make every possible preparation for their accommodation at Vellore. After their arrival, no reasonable expense will be spared to render their habitation suitable to their former rank and expectations;

and it is my intention to give them a liberal pecuniary allowance. Colonel Wellesley will judge whether it may be necessary to give either to the whole, or to any branch of the family, any specific assurance of the exact amount of the sums to be allotted to them, respectively. If any such particular explanation should appear necessary for their satisfaction, I authorize you to make the allotment of stipend to each of them, as well for the establishment of the Zenana, provided that the total sum for the maintenance of the whole family be not stated at more than three, or at the utmost four lacs of pagodas. The sons of the late Sultan may be accompanied by such attendants as they may select, provided the number be not so great as to endanger the public tranquillity, or to form a point of union for the adherents of the late Sultan. It might be desirable, that Ali Reza should accompany the princes, as he appears to be attached to the interests of the Company, and at the same time to entertain considerable affection for the princes. The females and children of the several families must follow the princes as speedily as possible. Colonel Wellesley, in my name, will give the most unequivocal assurances of protection and indulgence.

to every branch of the family ; and at a proper time he will deliver the letters for the four eldest sons of Tippoo, forwarded by the Persian translator to Mr. Henry Wellesley. If General Harris should be at Seringapatam, or within reach of it, I am persuaded that his humanity will induce him to exert every effort to mitigate all the rigorous parts of this revolution in Mysore, which I feel myself bound, by every principle of duty towards the British interests in India, to accomplish without delay.

7. I have learned, with the utmost degree of surprize and concern, that the Zenana in the palace of the Sultan was searched for treasure,* some time after the capture of the place : I could have wished, for the honour of the British name, that the apartments of the women had not been disturbed. In the heat and confusion of an assault, such excesses are frequently unavoidable ; but I shall for ever lament, that this scene should have been acted

* " We feel great satisfaction in being able to assure your Lordship, that before the Zenana was searched for treasure, separate apartments were prepared for the ladies, and no precaution omitted to secure them from the possibility of being exposed to any inconvenience. No treasure was found in the Zenana, nor was any article whatever conveyed from thence."—*Extract : Letter from the Commissioners to the Governor General, dated 8th June, 1799.*

long after the contest had subsided, and when the whole place had submitted to the superiority of our victorious arms. If any personal ornaments, or other articles of value, were taken from the women in that unfortunate moment, I trust that the Commander-in-Chief will make it his business to vindicate the humanity of the British character, by using the most zealous exertions to obtain a full restitution of the property in question.

8. After this observation, it is superfluous to add my most anxious expectation, that the utmost degree of care will be taken to secure the personal property of the princes and of the women, when the period of their removal shall arrive.

9. You will of course apply to the Commander-in-Chief for such an escort as may be necessary to convey the family of Tippoo to the place of their destination; and you will arrange the time and mode of their departure, so as to preclude the possibility of any commotion or escape. It is desirable that some officer, conversant in the language, manners, and customs of the natives, and of approved humanity, should accompany the princes until Lieut. Colonel Doveton can meet them. His qualifications for the trust which

I have reposed in him are too well known to require any illustration.

10. In exercising the general powers vested in you by the accompanying Commission, I desire that you will not interfere in the management of the province of Cañara, until you shall receive further instructions from me. I have directed General Stuart to make a temporary arrangement for the government of that province; and until I shall have received his report, I cannot decide the system of measures most eligible to be adopted in that quarter. You will apprise the Commissioners, whose power is superseded by this new Commission, of my entire approbation of their services; and you will return them my thanks accordingly.

11. The present regulation is founded on an opinion that the Commander-in-Chief may not always be at liberty to act in a political capacity, and that he may not be able to spare more than one of his confidential staff from about his person. My selection of Lieut.-Colonel Close has been directed, not only by my knowledge of his extraordinary talents, proficiency in the native languages, and experience in the native manners and customs, but my determination to establish him in the important office of Resident with the Rajah.

of Mysore, as soon as that prince shall be placed on the Musnud. You will observe, that the Commission enjoins all the Commissioners, and persons employed under them, to take an oath of secrecy, previously to their entering upon their functions; you will therefore communicate a copy of the Commission to any member who may happen to be absent from Seringapatam when the dispatch shall arrive; but the contents of this dispatch must not be communicated by the person to whom it is addressed to any person who shall not have taken the oath of secrecy prescribed in the Commission, excepting Meer Allum.

12. It has occurred to me, that the removal of your meetings to Bangalore might have an useful effect in drawing the multitude of Mussulmen from Seringapatam. This would enable the commandant of the fort to commence the repair or improvement of the fortification, and to proceed in clearing the place, and making it strictly a military station. I recommend the earliest possible attention to this measure, as being of essential importance to our security in Mysore.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

Fort St. George, 4th June, 1799.

No. XLV.

Partition Treaty of Mysore.

TREATY FOR STRENGTHENING THE ALLIANCE AND FRIENDSHIP SUBSISTING BETWEEN THE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY BEHAUDER, HIS HIGHNESS THE NABOB NIZAM-UD-DOWLAH ASOPH JAH BEHAUDER, AND THE PAISHWAH ROW PUNDIT PURDHAN BEHAUDER, AND FOR EFFECTING A SETTLEMENT OF THE DOMINIONS OF THE LATE TIPPOO SULTAUN.

WHEREAS the deceased Tippoo Sultaun, unprovoked by any act of aggression on the part of the allies, entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with the French, and admitted a French force into his army, for the purpose of commencing war against the Honourable English Company, Behauder, and its allies, Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, and the Paishwah Row Pundit Purdhan Behauder; and the said Tippoo Sultaun having attempted to evade the just demands of satisfaction and security made by the Honourable English Company Behauder and its allies, for their defence and protection against the joint designs of the said Sultaun, and of the French, the allied armies of the Honourable English Company Behauder, and of his Highness Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, proceeded to hostilities, in

vindication of their rights, and for the preservation of their respective dominions from the perils of foreign invasion, and from the ravages of a cruel and relentless enemy.

And whereas it has pleased Almighty God to prosper the just cause of the said allies, the Honourable English Company Behauder and his Highness Nizam-ud-Dowlañ Asoph Jah Behauder, with a continued course of victory and success, and finally to crown their arms, by the reduction of the capital of Mysore, the fall of Tippoo Sultaun, the utter extinction of his power, and the unconditional submission of his people; and whereas the said allies, being disposed to exercise the right of conquest with the same moderation and forbearance which they have observed from the commencement to the conclusion of the late successful war, have resolved to use the power which it hath pleased Almighty God to place in their hands, for the purpose of obtaining reasonable compensation for the expenses of the war, and of establishing permanent security, and genuine tranquillity, for themselves and their subjects, as well as for all the powers contiguous to their respective dominions: wherefore a treaty for the

adjustment of the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, between the English East India Company Behauder and his Highness the Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, is now concluded by Lieutenant-General, George Harris, Commander-in-Chief of the forces of his Britannic Majesty and of the English East India Company Behauder in the Carnatic and on the coast of Malabar, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant-colonel Barry Close, on the part and in the name of the Right Honourable Richard, Earl of Mornington, K. P., Governor-General for all affairs, civil or military, of the British nation in India; and by the Nabob Meer Allum Behauder, on the part and in name of his Highness the Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, according to the under-mentioned articles, which, by the blessing of God, shall be binding on the heirs and successors of the contracting parties, as long as the sun and moon shall endure, and of which the conditions shall be reciprocally observed by the said contracting parties.

Article 1.

It being reasonable and just that the allies, by this treaty, should accomplish the original objects of the war (viz. a due indemnification for the expenses incurred in their own defence, and effectual security for their respective possessions against the future designs of their enemies,) it is stipulated and agreed, that the districts specified in Schedule A, hereunto annexed, together with the heads of all the passes leading from the territory of the late Tippoo Sultaun to any part of the possessions of the English East India Company Behauder, of its allies or tributaries, situated below the Ghauts on either coast, and all forts situated near to and commanding the said passes, shall be subjected to the authority, and be for ever incorporated with, the dominions of the English East India Company Behauder, the said Company Behauder engaging to provide effectually, out of the revenues of the said districts, for the suitable maintenance of the whole of the families of the late Hyder Ally Khan, and of the late Tippoo Sultaun, and to apply to this purpose, with the reservation hereinafter stated, an annual sum of not less than two lacs of star

pagodas, making the Company's share as follows :—

Estimated value of district enumerated in the Schedule A, according to the statement of Tippoo Sultaun in 1792.

Canteria pagodas	7,77,170
Deduct provision for the families of Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultaun two lacs of star pagodas, in Canteria pagodas	2,40,000
	<hr/>
Remains to the East India Company	5,37,170
	<hr/>

Article 2.

For the same reason stated in the preceding article, the districts specified in the Schedule B, annexed hereunto, shall be subject to the authority, and for ever united with the dominions of the Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, the said Nabob having engaged to provide liberally, from the revenues of the said districts, for the support of Meer Kummer-ud-Deen Behauder, and of his family and relations, and to grant him for this purpose a personal jaghire in the district of Gurrumcondah, equal to the annual sum of Rupees 2,10,000, or of Canteria pagodas 70,000, over and above, and exclusive of a jaghire, which the said Nabob has also agreed to

assign to the said Meer Kummer-ud-Deen Khan, for the pay and maintenance of a proportionate number of troops, to be employed in the service of his said Highness, making the share of his Highness as follows :—

Estimated value of the territory specified in Schedule B, according to the statement of Tippoo Sultan in 1792	} 6,07,332
Deduct personal jaghire to Meer Kummer- ud-Deen Khan, Rupees 2,10,000, or Can- beria pagodas	} 70,000
Remains to the Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder	} 5,37,332

Article 3.

It being further expedient, for the preservation of peace and tranquillity, and for the general security on the foundations now established by the contracting parties, that the fortress of Seringapatam should be subjected to the said Company Behauder, it is stipulated and agreed that the said fortress, and the island on which it is situated (including the small tract of land, or island, lying to the westward of the main island, and bounded on the west by a nullah called the Mysore Nullah, which falls into the Caverry, near Chungal Ghaut) shall become part of the dominions

of the said Company, in full right and sovereignty for ever.

Article 4.

A separate government shall be established in Mysore ; and for this purpose it is stipulated and agreed, that Maha-Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, a descendant of the ancient Rajahs of Mysore, shall possess the territory hereinafter described, upon the conditions hereinafter mentioned.

Article 5.

The contracting powers mutually and severally agree, that the districts specified in Schedule C, hereunto annexed, shall be ceded to the said Maha Rajah Mysore, upon the conditions hereinafter mentioned.

Article 6.

The English East India Company Behauder shall be at liberty to make such deduction, from time to time, from the sums allotted by the First Article of the present treaty, for the maintenance of the family of Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultaun, as may be proper, in consequence of the decease of any member of the said families, and in the event of any hostile attempt, on the part of the said family from any member of it, against the authority

of the contracting parties, or against the peace of their respective dominions, or the territory of the Rajah of Mysore, then the said English East India Company Behauder shall be at liberty to limit, or suspend entirely, the payment of the whole, or any part of the stipend hereinbefore stipulated to be applied to the maintenance and support of the said families.

Article 7.

His Highness the Paishwah Row Pundit Purdhan Behauder shall be invited to accede to the present treaty; and although the said Paishwah Row Pundit Purdhan Behauder has neither participated in the expense or danger of the late war, and therefore is not entitled to share any part of the acquisitions made by the contracting parties, (namely, the English East India Company Behauder, and his Highness the Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder,) yet for the maintenance of the relations of friendship and alliance between the said Paishwah Row Pundit Purdhan Behauder, the English East India Company Behauder, his Highness the Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, and Maha. Rajah Mysore. Krishna Rajah Behauder, it is stipulated and agreed, that certain districts, specified in Schedule D,

hereunto annexed, shall be reserved for the purpose of being eventually ceded to the said Paishwah Row Pundit Purdhan Behauder in full right and sovereignty, in the same manner as if he had been a contracting party to this treaty; provided, however, that the said Paishwah Row Pundit Purdhan Behauder shall accede to the present treaty, in its full extent, within one month from the day on which it shall be formally communicated to him by the contracting parties; and provided also, that he shall give satisfaction to the English East India Company Behauder and to his Highness the Nābob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, with regard to certain points now depending between him, the said Paishwah Row Pundit Purdhan Behauder, and the said Nābob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder; and also with regard to such points as shall be represented to the said Paishwah, on the part of the English East India Company Behauder, by the Governor-General, or the English Resident at the Court of Poonah.

Article 8.

- If, contrary to the amicable expectation of the contracting parties, the said Paishwah Row Pundit Purdhan Behauder shall refuse

to accede to this treaty, or to give satisfaction upon the points to which the Seventh Article refers, then the right to, and sovereignty of, the several districts hereinbefore reserved for eventual cession to the Paishwah Row Pundit Purdhan Behauder shall rest jointly in the said English East India Company Behauder, and the said Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, who will either exchange them with the Rajah of Mysore for other districts of equal value more contiguous to their respective territories, or otherwise arrange and settle respecting them, as they shall judge proper.

Article 9.

It being expedient, for the effectual establishment of Maha Rajah Mysore Krishna Rajah in the Government of Mysore, that his Highness should be assisted with a suitable subsidiary force, it is stipulated and agreed, that the whole of the said force shall be furnished by the English East India Company Behauder, according to the terms of a separate treaty to be immediately concluded between the said English East India Company Behauder and his Highness the Maha Rajah Mysore Krishna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder.

Article 10.

This treaty, consisting of ten Articles, being settled and concluded this day, the 22nd of June, 1799 (corresponding with the 17th of Mohurram, 1214, Anno Higeree) by Lieutenant-General Harris, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant-colonel Barry Close, on the part, and in the name, of the Right Honourable Richard, Earl of Mornington, Governor-General aforesaid, and by Meer Allum Behauder, on the part, and in the name, of his Highness the Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asop Jah Behauder, the said Lieutenant-General Harris, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant-colonel Barry Close, have delivered to Meer Allum Behauder one copy of the same, signed and sealed by themselves; and Meer Allum Behauder has delivered to Lieutenant-General George Harris the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant-colonel Barry Close, another copy of the same,

signed and sealed by himself; and Lieutenant-General George Harris, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant-colonel Barry Close, and Meer Allum Behauder, severally and mutually engage, that the said treaty shall be respectively ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor-General, under his seal and signature, within eight days from the date hereof, and by his Highness the Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, within twenty-five days from the date hereof.

(L. S.) Meer Allum.

Witnessed, by order of the Commissioners,
(Signed) J. MALCOLM, Secretary.

*Separate Articles of the Treaty between the
Company and the Nizam.*

1. With a view to the prevention of future altercations, it is agreed, between his Highness the Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder and the Honourable English East India Company Behauder, that to whatever amount the stipends appropriated to the maintenance of the sons, relatives, and dependents of the late Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultaun, or the personal jaghire of Meer

Kummer-ud-Deen Khan, shall hereafter be diminished, in consequence of any of the stipulations of the treaty of Mysore, the contracting parties shall not be accountable to each other on this head.

2. And it is further agreed between the contracting parties, that in the event provided for in the Eighth Article of the treaty of Mysore, two-thirds of the share reserved for Row Pundit Purdhar Behauder shall fall to his Highness the Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, and the remaining third to the Honourable English East India Company Behauder.

Schedule A.

1. THE COMPANY'S SHARE

The following districts from Nuggur or Bednore :

	Cant. Pagodas. Fanams.	
Korial (Mangalore), Be- }	33,662	7½
Kul and Neleseram... }		
Karcul.....	11,393	2½
Barkoo.....	48,389	8½
Khoosaulpore.....	26,361	7½
Bulkull.....	9,177	0½
Garsopa.....	9,192	0½
Hunawur (Onore).....	17,842	9½
Mirjaun.....	8,953	4½
Ancola, Punchmahl and Shedashenghur (or Soonda Payen Ghaut,)	28,332	2
Bilghuy.....		
Carried forward...	18,929	4½
		3,11,874 6½

Brought forward..... 3,11,874 6½

Coimbatore, viz.:

Canl. Pagodas. Fanama.

Coimbatore.....	80,000	0
Danaigincottah	35,000	0
Cheoor.....	27,000	0
Chinjerry.....	27,000	0
Darapoor Chuckergary....	64,000	0
Settimungalum.....	30,000	0
Undoor.....	8,000	0
Peroondora.....	14,000	0
Vizimungul or Arava } coorchy	20,000	0
Erroade.....	20,000	0
Caroor.....	41,000	0
Coodgully.....	15,000	0
Caveryporam.....	4,000	0
	<hr/>	3,85,000 0

*Wynaad (from Amudnugul Chickloor) from Talooks be-
longing to Seringapatam.*

Punganoor.....	15,000	0
Sutticul ... }		
Alumbaddy }.....	15,200	0
Koodahally }		
Oussore.....	18,096	0
Decani-Cottah, and Rut- } tungerry.....	14,000	0
Vencatigeri-Cottah.....	6,000	0
Ankusgeery and Sooligeery	4,000	0
Banglore	3,000	0
Talamulla and } Talwaddy, half }	5,000	0
Talooks of } Hurdaluelly }		
	<hr/>	80,296 0

Carried forward... Total, ₹,77,170 6½

	Cant. Pagodas. Fanams.
Brought forward	7,77,170 6½
Deduct provision for the maintenance of the fami- lies of Hyder Ally Khan and of Tippoo Sultaun, Star pagodas 2,00,000, or Canteria pagodas	2,40,000 0
Remains to the Company...Canteria Pagodas	5,37,170 6½

Schedule B.

2. THE NIZAM'S SHARE.

Gooty.

	Cant. Pagodas	Fanams.
Fuze Huzzoor Kubal	15,568	0
Kona Koonlah	7,500	6
Pamri .. .	17,000	0
Winjur Kurroor.....	8,998	1
Yursutty Muracherroo ...	5,902	0
Beem Rapah	4,800	0
Muttoor	2,700	0
Pravalli Munnimong.....	9,426	8
Chunumpilly	8,951	8
Mulkairva Kotoo	22,251	8½
Kurtqoni	8,800	0
Yarky .. .	22,673	1
Pennacoonda	60,000	0
Munng Seera	8,000	0
Munqytanaatpoor	16,000	0
Koorgoor, remainder of ...	11,629	0
Kunchindgoondy, ditto of..	10,000	0
“ of Gurramcondah.		
All the districts not added		
“ in 1792	1,85,810	0
Carried forward...	4,20,009	1½

	Cant. Pagodas.	Fanams.
Brought forward ...	4,20,010	1½
Puttungeery, from Serin- gapatam ...	10,000	0
Rydroop (6 talooks) ...	1,02,856	0
Kunnool Pesheush ...	66,666	0
<i>From Chittledroog.</i>		
Jerymullah (1 talook) ...	7,800	0
	<hr/>	6,07,332 1½
Deduct for a personal ja- ghire to Cunniger-ud-Deen Khan and relations ...		70,000 0
Remains to the Nizam ...	Canteria Pagodas,	<hr/> 5,37,332 1½

Schedule C.

DISTRICT CEDED TO MAHA RAJAH MYSORE KISTNA RA-
JAH OODJAVER BEHATDER.

Talooks belonging to Seringapatam.

	Cant. Pagodas.	Fanams.
Puttun Attacran ...	11,000	0 0
Mysore Attacran or Rech- nut Nuzzur ...	11,500	0 0
Nuzzur Bar ...	14,000	0 0
Hardunhelly ...	15,000	0 0
Periapatam ...	6,200	0 0
Muddoor ...	13,200	0 0
Hetghur Deivan-Cottah ...	8,000	0 0
Betudapoor ...	7,000	0 0
Tyour ...	8,000	0 0
Yelandoor ...	10,000	0 0
Mallively Gullinabada ...	9,000	0 0
Tulkar Sosilah ...	8,100	0 0
Nurzipore ...	10,200	0 0

	Cant.	Pagodas.	Panams
Yestonah	...	7,200	0 0
Bailoor	...	15,700	0 0
Astrulgoor	...	4,300	0 0
Chenapatam	...	12,130	0 0
Bullum Mungirabad	...	10,000	0 0
Hussin	...	7,900	0 0
Honavelly	...	9,400	0 0
Nagmungul	...	4,700	0 0
Bellore	...	3,100	0 0
Mahorage Droog	...	10,000	0 0
Gram	...	3,500	0 0
Raugherry	...	7,400	0 0
Turkanemb	...	7,400	0 0
Ahmud Nuggur Chick- loor	...	10,800	0 0
Kurp	...	12,000	0 0
Toory Khaira	...	9,700	0 0
Coonydghul	...	4,008	0 0
Hoolioordroog	...	4,000	0 0
Kirkairy	...	4,065	0 0
Cheunyputtun	...	9,138	0 0
Nöogairly	...	3,000	0 0
Mairlabah or Kiskna- ghessoor	...	6,100	0 0
Sucknyputtun	...	6,200	0 0
Banorawar	}	...	10,000 0 0
Gurradungilly			
Harrunhilly			
Boodihall	...	7,000	0 0
Nidgul	...	6,000	0 0
Posgur	...	10,000	0 0
Hagulwary	...	12,000	0 0
Goomairpollam	...	10,000	0 0
Bangalore	...	55,000	0 0

Cant. Pagodas. Fanams.

Maugry	... 8,400	0	0
Mudgherry	... 36,000	0	0
Coorghurry	... 4,000	0	0
Cankanelly	... 8,900	0	0
Nalwungle and Doorbilla,	16,000	0	0
Anikul	... 10,300	0	0
Byroodroog	... 4,000	0	0
Hyboor	... 7,000	0	0
Dewanhully	... 20,045	0	0
Ootradroog	... 5,000	0	0
Chandroydroog	... 8,000	0	0
Tooyikoor and Deoroy,	18,000	0	0
Nidgegul and Mac-			
lydroog	... 16,000	0	0
Kundakeera and Chell-			
naighelly	... 16,000	0	0
Chota Balapoor	... 80,000	0	0
Colar	... 80,000	0	0
Jungum-Cettah	... 13,000	0	0
Chuckmogalam	... 8,134	4	0
Kudoor	... 7,129	7	4

7,78,322 0 4

Sera, remainder of.

Sera and Amerapoor	... 55,000	0	0
Ooscotah	... 50,754	0	0
Burra Balapoor	... 44,000	0	0

1,49,754 0 0

Nuggur, above Ghaut.

Kusbah	... 29,145	4½	2
Coolydroog	... 28,818	0¾	2
Koompsee	... 8,094	2½	0
Kope	... 22,864	5½	2
Wastara	... 6,818	9	0
Eekairy and Sagur	... 39,411	0½	2
Gooty (Hoobly)	... 11,006	8	½

	Cant. Pagodas. Fanams.		
Surbtonanundy	... 10,458	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	2
Terryanwitty	... 17,424	0	0
Shikarpor	... 11,774	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0
Annuntapoor	... 10,194	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	9
Lakooley Dannass	... 11,629	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1
Oodgunny	... 13,614	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	0
Simoga	... 16,883	5	0
Hooly Honore	... 6,583	5 $\frac{1}{4}$..
Biddary	... 10,835	5	2
Chingeery, Beswapattam,	22,091	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	3
Turrykeera	... 14,076	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	2
Azeimpoor	... 10,696	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3
		3,02,417	6 6

Chittledroog, remainder of 12 talooks.

Kusbah	... 26,874	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1
Beemsumunder	... 12,148	4	2
Dideary	... 12,984	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0
Hustdroog	... 11,936	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3
Multoor	... 10,392	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
Murkal Moroo	... 12,662	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	3
Tullick	... 11,854	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0
Burnm Sagur	... 10,163	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6
Kunkopa	... 12,542	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
Bilchoor	... 10,683	1	2
Hinoor	... 10,010	0	5
Goody-Cottah	... 11,330	5	3
		1,48,583	1 7

13,79,076 8 1

Deduct two Purgunnahs of Hurden-
hally, viz.: Talmale and Talwaddy,

included in the Company's share ... 5,000 0 0

13,74,076 8 1

Schedule D.

THE PEISHWAH'S SHARE.

	Cant.	Pagodas.	Fanams.
Harpoonelly (6 talooks)	1,10,030	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ 0
Soonda (above the Ghauts)	59,377	0 0
Annagoondy	60,101	0 0
<i>From Chittledroog, 2 talooks, viz.:</i>			
Holul Kaira	11,425 6 0	
Mycomdo	12,226 9 0	
		<hr/>	23,652 5 0
<i>From Bedmore, 1 talook, viz.:</i>			
Hurryhur	10,796 0 0	
		<hr/>	
Total, Canteria pagodas...		2,63,957	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ 0

Ratified at Hyderabad by his Highness the Nizam, on the 13th day of July, Anno Domini 1799.

(Signed) J^l. A. KIRKPATRICK, .

Resident.

. NO. XLVI.

*Memorial, explanatory of the Partition Treaty
of Mysore.*

1. THE principle of partition between the Nizam and the Company, assumed in the first and second articles, is, that each party should retain, in direct sovereignty, an equal share of unencumbered territorial revenue, deduction being made from both sides of the amount of the pensions for jaghires, of which each party has agreed to bear the charge.

2. The allowances made by Tippoo Sultaun to his family, and that of Hyder, including the whole expenses of the maintenance of every branch of the families, did not exceed 1,12,116 Canteria pagodas.

3. It was, however, thought advisable to allot a larger sum for this purpose, as well with a view to meet the first expenses of settling the families in the Carnatic, as the increased charge of maintaining the younger sons of the late Sultaun (nine in number) as they shall advance in years. The youngest of the four princes, now at Vellore, is about fifteen years of age. It is not intended to make the nine younger sons now at Seringapatam, the eldest of whom is about eleven years of age, so large an allowance as that enjoyed by each of the four elder now at Vellore. The four elder sons have been accustomed to a degree of state, of which it would be indelicate to deprive them: the same reasons do not apply to the younger sons, who have scarcely ever been suffered to pass beyond the limits of the Zenana.

4. The estimate of the revenues of Tippoo Sultaun, on which the partition has been founded, is the same as that admitted by the allies at Seringapatam in 1792, deducting the sum of nine lacks of pagodas, which had been

added by the allies to the estimate given in by the vakeels of Tippoo Sultaun on that occasion. There is every reason to suppose, that this estimate is much below the real produce of the revenues of the country, especially in its valuation of the Company's share. Tippoo Sultaun had made a fictitious increase of his revenues, by an arbitrary addition to the nominal value of his coin, and by other capricious and extravagant operations, the nature of which is explained in the papers annexed to this dispatch: by this contrivance he had raised the apparent amount of his revenues to the sum of Canteria pagodas 83,67,549: this sum, certainly, much exceeded their real amount. In No. 3,* a comparison is instituted between the extravagant statements lately found at Seringapatam, and the depreciation of Tippoo's remaining revenue imposed upon the allies in 1792. By this comparison it appears that, at the lowest valuation, the Company's share of the present partition may be expected, within a short period of time, to produce not less than 14,78,698 Star pagodas,† provided the revenues be ably and honestly administered.

* Appendix XLIX. Captain Macleod's statement of Revenue, &c.

† N. B. This is the gross amount; about twelve lacks net revenue.

5. A map, constructed by Captain Marriott, will be found in No. — It is recommended to the attention of your Honourable Court, as exhibiting a curious and interesting view of the new and capricious division of territory introduced by Tippoo Sultan, by which he had changed many of the names, and all the divisions of every part of his kingdom, loading his establishments with innumerable Mahomedan officers of revenue, and entirely subverting the wise and economical system established by Hyder Ally. In No. 4* will also be found a note, relating to the produce and commercial powers of Mysore. Having already stated, in paragraphs 13, 14, and 15 of this dispatch, the principles which have regulated the selection of the particular districts allotted to each of the contracting parties, it is unnecessary to add anything on that subject to this memorial.

6: The third article does not appear to require any explanation. The small tract of land retained in addition to the island of Seringapatam is necessary to the effectual strength of the place, and to its constant supply with

* Appendix XLIX. Captain Macleod's statement of Revenue, &c.

water. By the next dispatch, it is hoped, that an accurate report of the value of the acquisitions made under this article may be forwarded to your Honourable Court.

7. Articles 4 and 5. These articles are so expressed as to exclude any claim of right to the throne on the part of the Rajah, and also to prevent many of the Polygars descended from the ancient possessors of various parts of the territories of Tippoo Sultaun, from preferring obsolete pretensions, founded on alleged rights of inheritance.

8. Article 6 requires no explanation. The first separate article refers to this, and will hereafter be explained.

9. Article 7 refers to an intended treaty with the Marhatta empire, the negotiation of which is now depending at Poonah, with every prospect of a favourable issue.

10. The eighth article requires no particular comment; it is connected with the second separate article, which will be hereafter explained.

11. The ninth article is founded upon the equitable right of the Company, arising from a superior share in the expences and dangers of the war, to the principal benefit of any

collateral arrangements to be made with the new government of Mysore. It is evident that his Highness the Nizam, the existence of whose throne has confessedly been saved, and is now protected by the British power, will derive a considerable additional security from the establishment of the British influence in Mysore. On the other hand, the pensions to be made to the Marhattas will be employed to purchase certain immunities of the most valuable kind for his Highness; or if the Marhatta power should decline such an accommodation, the second separate article (as hereafter explained) will place his Highness' interests, under the operations of this treaty, on a level with those of the Company.

SEPARATE ARTICLES.

Article 1.

This article was inserted with a view to exclude the Nizam from any interference in the affairs of the families of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun: its operation is reciprocal, as it renounces the Company's right of interference between Nizam Ally and Kummerud-Deen.

Article 2.

If the Paishwah should accede to the terms to be proposed to him under the seventh article of the treaty, it has already been remarked, that, the Nizam will derive considerable benefit from that arrangement. The precise nature of the benefit, which his Highness may expect, is now a matter of negotiation at Poona. If Nizam Ally should be disappointed in his expectation at Poona, he will be amply indemnified by receiving two-thirds of the territory now reserved for eventual cession to the Paishwah, while the Company shall receive only one-third.

No. XLVII.

Subsidiary Treaty of Seringapatam.

A TREATY of perpetual friendship and alliance, concluded, on the one part, by His Excellency Lieutenant-General George Harris, Commander-in-Chief of the forces of his Britannic Majesty and of the English East India Company Behauder, in the Carnatic and on the Coast of Malabar, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable

Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close, on behalf, and in the name, of the Right Honourable Richard, Earl of Mornington, K. P., Governor-General for all affairs, civil and military, of the British nation in India, by virtue of full powers vested in them for this purpose, by the said Richard, Earl of Mornington, Governor-General; and, on the other part, by Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, Rajah of Mysore.

Whereas it is stipulated in the treaty concluded on the 22nd of June, 1799, between the Honourable English East India Company Behauder, and the Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, for strengthening the alliance and friendship subsisting between the said English East India Company Behauder, his Highness Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, and the Paishwah Row Puudit Purdhan Behauder, and for effecting a settlement of the territories of the late Tippoo Sultann, that a separate government shall be established in Mysore, and that his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder shall possess certain territories, specified in Schedule C, annexed to the said treaty, and that for the effectual establishment of the government

of Mysore, his Highness shall be assisted with a suitable subsidiary force, to be furnished by the English East India Company Behauder :

Wherefore, in order to carry the said stipulations into effect, and to increase and strengthen the friendship subsisting between the said English East India Company and the said Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, this treaty is concluded by Lieutenant-General George Harris, Commander-in-Chief of the forces of his Britannic Majesty, and of the said English East India Company Behauder, in the Carnatic and on the coast of Malabar, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close, on the part, and in the name, of the Right Honourable Richard, Earl of Mornington, Governor-General aforesaid, and by his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, which shall be binding upon the contracting parties, as long as the sun and moon shall endure.

Article 1.

The friends and enemies of either of the contracting parties shall be considered as the friends and enemies of both.

Article 2.

The Honourable the East India Company Behauder agrees to maintain, and his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodia-ver Behauder agrees to receive, a military force for the defence and security of his Highness' dominions ; in consideration of which protection, his Highness engages to pay the annual sum of seven lacks of star pagodas to the said East India Company ; the said sum to be paid in equal monthly instalments, commencing from the 1st of July, Anno Domini 1799. And his Highness further agrees that the disposal of the said sum, together with the arrangement and employment of the troops to be maintained by it, shall be left entirely to the Company.

Article 3.

If it shall be necessary for the protection and defence of the territories of the contracting parties, or of either of them, that hostilities shall be undertaken, or preparations made for commencing hostilities against any state or power, his said Highness Maha Raja Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodia-ver Behauder agrees to contribute towards the discharge of the increased expence, incurred by the

augmentation of the military force, and the unavoidable charges of war, such a sum as shall appear to the Governor-General in Council of Fort William, on an attentive consideration of the means of his said Highness, to bear a just and reasonable proportion to the actual net revenues of his said Highness.

Article 4.

And whereas it is indispensably necessary, that effectual and lasting security should be provided against any failure in the funds destined to defray either the expences of the permanent military force in time of peace, or the extraordinary expences described in the third article of the present treaty, it is hereby stipulated and agreed, between the contracting parties, that whenever the Governor-General in Council of Fort William in Bengal shall have reason to apprehend such failure in the funds so destined, the said Governor-General in Council shall be at liberty, and shall have full power and right, either to introduce such regulations and ordinances, as he shall deem expedient for the internal management and collection of the revenues, or for the better ordering of any other branch and department of the government of Mysore, or to

assume and bring under the direct management of the servants, of the said Company Behauder, such part or parts of the territorial possessions of his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, as shall appear to him, the said Governor-General in Council, necessary to render the funds efficient and available, either in time of peace or war.

Article 5.

And it is hereby further agreed, that whenever the said Governor-General in Council shall signify to the said Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, that it is become necessary to carry into effect the provision of the fourth article, his said Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver shall immediately issue orders to his aumils, or other officers, either for carrying into effect the said regulations and ordinances, according to the tenor of the fourth article, or for placing the territories required under the exclusive authority and control of the English Company Behauder. And in case his Highness shall not issue such orders within ten days from the time when the application shall have been formally made to him, then the said Governor-General in Council shall be at

liberty to issue orders, by his own authority, either for carrying into effect the said regulations or ordinances, or for assuming the management and collection of the revenues of the said territories, as he shall judge most expedient, for the purpose of securing the efficiency of the said military funds, and of providing for the effectual protection of the country, and the welfare of the people. Provided always, that whenever, and so long as any part or parts of his said Highness' territories shall be placed, and shall remain under the exclusive authority and control of the said East India Company, the Governor-General in Council shall render to his Highness a true and faithful account of the revenues and produce of the territories so assumed. Provided also, that in no case whatever shall His Highness' actual receipt of annual income, arising out of his territorial revenue, be less than the sum of one lack of star pagodas, together with one-fifth part of the net revenues of the whole of the territories ceded to him by the fifth article of the treaty of Mysore; which sum of one lack of star pagodas, together with the amount of one-fifth of the said net revenues, the East India Company engages, at all times,

and in every possible case, to secure, and cause to be paid for his Highness' use.

Article 6.

His Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodjaver Behauder engages, that he will be guided by a sincere and cordial attention to the relations of peace and amity now established between the English Company Behauder and their allies; and that he will carefully abstain from any interference in the affairs of any State in alliance with the said English Company Behauder, or of any State whatever. And for securing the object of this stipulation, it is further stipulated and agreed, that no communication or correspondence, with any foreign State whatever, shall be holden by his said Highness, without the previous knowledge and sanction of the said English Company Behauder.

Article 7.

His Highness stipulates and agrees, that he will not admit any European foreigners into his service, without the concurrence of the English Company Behauder; and that he will apprehend and deliver to the Company's Government all Europeans, of what-

ever description, who shall be found within the territories of his said Highness, without regular passports from the English Government, it being his Highness' determined resolution not to suffer, even for a day, any European foreigners to remain within the territories now subjected to his authority, unless by consent of the said Company.

Article 8.

Whereas the complete protection of his Highness' said territories requires that various fortresses and strong places, situated within the territories of his Highness, should be garrisoned and commanded, as well in time of peace as of war, by British troops and officers, his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder engages, that the said English Company Behauder shall, at all times, be at liberty to garrison, in whatever manner they may judge proper, such fortresses and strong places, within the said Highness' territories, as it shall appear to them advisable to take charge of.

Article 9.

And whereas, in consequence of the system of defence which it may be expedient to adopt for the security of the territorial possessions

of his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, it may be necessary that certain forts and strong places within his Highness' territories should be dismantled or destroyed, and that other forts and strong places should be strengthened and repaired, it is stipulated and agreed, that the English East India Company shall be the sole judges of the necessity of any such alterations in the fortresses. And it is further agreed, that such expences as may be incurred on this account, shall be borne and defrayed, in equal proportion, by the contracting parties.

Article 10.

In case it shall become necessary for enforcing and maintaining the authority and government of his Highness in the territories now subjected to his power, that the regular troops of the English East India Company Behauder should be employed, it is stipulated and agreed, that upon formal application being made for the service of the said troops, they shall be employed in such manner as to the said Company shall seem fit ; but it is expressly understood by the contracting parties, that this stipulation shall not subject the troops of the English East India Company Behauder

to be employed in the ordinary transactions of revenue.

Article 11.

It being expedient, for the restoration and permanent establishment of tranquillity in the territories now subjected to the authority of his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, that suitable provision should be made for certain officers of rank in the service of the late Tippoo Sultan, his said Highness agrees to enter into the immediate discussion of this point, and fix the amount of the funds (as soon as the necessary information can be obtained) to be granted for this purpose, in a separate article, to be hereafter added to this treaty.

Article 12.

Lest the garrison of Seringapatam should, at any time, be subject to inconvenience from the high price of provisions and other necessities, his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder agrees, that such quantities of provisions, and other necessities, as may be required for the use and consumption of the troops composing the said garrison, shall be allowed to enter the place, from all and every part of his dominions, free of any duty, tax, or impediment whatever.

Article 13.

The contracting parties hereby agree to take into their early consideration the best means of establishing such a commercial intercourse between their respective dominions, as shall be mutually beneficial to the subjects of both Governments, and to conclude a commercial treaty, for this purpose, with as little delay as possible.

Article 14.

His Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder hereby promises to pay, at all times, the utmost attention to such advice as the English Government shall occasionally judge it necessary to offer to him, with a view to the economy of his finances, the better collection of his revenues, the administration of justice, the extension of commerce, the encouragement of trade, agriculture, and industry, or any other objects connected with the advancement of his Highness' interests, the happiness of his people, and the mutual welfare of both States.

Article 15.

Whereas it may hereafter appear, that some of the districts declared by the treaty of Mysore to belong, respectively, to the English Company Behauder and to his Highness, are

inconveniently situated, with a view to the proper connection of their respective lines of frontier, it is hereby stipulated between the contracting parties, that in all such cases they will proceed to such an adjustment, by means of an exchange or otherwise, as shall be best suited to the occasion.

Article 16.

This treaty, consisting of sixteen articles, being this day, the 8th of July, Anno Domini 1799, corresponding the 3rd of Suffer, Anno Higeree 1214, and to the 7th of the month Hassar, of the 1721 year of the Salwant æra, settled and concluded at the fort of Nuzzerbah, near Seringapatam, by his Excellency Lieutenant-General George Harris, Commander-in-Chief of the forces of his Britannic Majesty, and of the Honourable English East India Company in the Carnatic and on the coast of Malabar, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close, with the Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, the aforesaid gentlemen have delivered to the said Maha Rajah one copy of the same in English and Persian, sealed and signed by them, and his Highness

the Maha Rajah has delivered to the gentlemen aforesaid another copy, also in Persian and English, bearing his seal, and signed by Luchuma, widow of the late Kistna Rajah, and sealed and signed by Purnea, dewan to the Maha Rajah Kistna Rajah Oodiaver.

And the aforesaid gentlemen have engaged to procure and deliver to the said Maha Rajah, without delay, a copy of the same, under the seal and signature of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, on the receipt of which by the said Maha Rajah, the present treaty shall be deemed complete and binding on the Honourable the English East India Company, and on the Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, and the copy of it now delivered to the said Maha Rajah shall be returned.

NO. XLVIII.

Memorial explanatory of the Subsidiary Treaty of Srirangapatam.

ARTICLE 1 requires no explanation.

Article 2. The amount of the subsidy was fixed after full communication with Purnea. It may, perhaps, be necessary to indulge the Rajah with the payment of a less sum, for-

the first year of the new Government ; but no doubt exists, that after that period, the full subsidy may be realized without any inconvenience to the Rajah's affairs, or any pressure upon the country.. It was thought more advisable to undertake the defence of the country, without any specification of the force to be employed, than to bind the Company to maintain a specified number of troops in Mysore.

Article 3. The principle established in this article, connected with the fourth and fifth articles, will enable the Company to command the whole resources of Mysore, in the event of actual or approaching war.

Articles 4 and 5. These articles secure to the Company the power, not only of assuming the management of the Rajah's revenues, either in time of peace or war, whenever such a measure may appear necessary, but also of introducing any improvement into any or each of the Rajah's administration, which the Governor-General in Council may deem advisable ; it may therefore be hoped, that it will not be necessary to resort to the extreme measure of assuming the Rajah's country. The powers, both of regulation and assumption, are secured in the most unqualified manner,

for the purpose of avoiding the embarrassments which have occasioned so much inconvenience in Oude, Tanjore, and the Carnatic. The sum of one lack of star pagodas, in addition to one-fifth of the net revenue, is reserved for the Rajah, lest in time of war, such a defalcation of revenue should take place, as should reduce his income below the amount of his necessary expenses. It is not intended that the Rajah, in time of peace, should ever be required to pay to the Company a larger sum than the amount of the subsidy; namely, seven lacks of star pagodas, excepting only in the case of preparation for hostilities.

Articles 6 to 10 require no explanation.

Article 11. It is intended by this article to reserve the right of charging the Rajah with the provision to be made for the principal sirdars and killedars in the service, of the late Tippoo Sultaun. The measures which have already been taken, with a view to the execution of this article, will appear in the letter from the Commissioners in the Mysore, under date 12th June.* The total amount of the annual charge already incurred on this

head is 23,000 star pagodas. Some addition must certainly be made to this sum ; but it is not probable that they will increase the annual charge beyond the amount of 40,000 pagodas.* This sum cannot be deemed a considerable sacrifice to the important object of conciliating the good will of the principal surviving officers of the late Sultaun. It must, however, be observed, that the whole of this sum is not to be stated as a permanent charge, several pensions having been granted conditionally, during the good behaviour of the pensioner, or until he shall be employed by the Company or its allies. The provisions which have been made for the families of those who have fallen during the campaign are included in this calculation, and amount to a sum which bears no proportion to the credit which has resulted to the character of the Company from this transaction.

Article 12 requires no explanation.

Article 13. The subject of this article has already occupied the attention of the Commissioners ; some time, however, will necessarily

* Tippoo's allowances to his officers, civil and military, were framed on the most parsimonious scale, although the number of his subordinate officers of revenue was extravagant.

be required, before a plan can be thoroughly digested for this important subject.

Articles 14 and 15 require no explanation.

No. XLIX.

*Captain Macleod to the Mysore Commissioners;
dated 8th July 1799.*

TO THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE AFFAIRS
OF MYSORE.

GENTLEMEN,

IN compliance with the desire of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, conveyed in his letter to you, dated the 21st June, extract of which was forwarded to me by your directions, I have the honour to transmit to you a statement of the revenues of the territories lately acquired for the Honourable Company, in which you will please to observe the grounds on which I am led to believe that those acquisitions are capable to yield a gross revenue, equal to the sums in column 4.

The late Tippoo Sultaun raised his jumma-bundy, in the year 1796, by augmenting his land-rent three Canteria fanams on each pagoda (ten fanams), supposing the country to be capable of bearing this augmentation.

He also charged his jummabundy with half a fanam, as a tax on shroffs, and a quarter of a fanam as a duty on tobacco. The two last articles were absurdly added to the land-rent, as well as the first, the whole amounting to $3\frac{3}{4}$ fanams on every ten fanams; so that by this increase every ten by the preceding jummabundy became $13\frac{3}{4}$ for the new jummabundy, of 40 was raised to 55.

There were, however, some inconsiderable articles of the revenue excluded from contributing towards this augmentation; such as the rents of land farmed for portions of the produce, and also the road duties; but as I could not procure an exact account of the amount of items left out in forming the increase, I have supposed, for the convenience of calculation, that the increase of 1796 extended to the whole gross revenue, and by following this mode, I have estimated the increase in column 2 of the statement greater than it really was; consequently, column 3 or 4 is estimated lower than it otherwise should be, if the detail of the whole increase had been accurately ascertained.

The sums in Canteria pagodas in the third column, or in star pagodas in the fourth, may, in my opinion, be considered as nearly the

fair jumwabundy which may hereafter be expected ; though I cannot take upon myself to assert, that the several districts ought to yield revenue equal to this valuation of them.

If some of the districts should be over-rated in this estimate, it is probable that others are under-valued. I think it is not unreasonable to expect, that in the aggregate the whole may, in the course of three or four years, produce a revenue equal to the amount of column 4; and if from this sum one-fifth be deducted, for the several heads of enauns to pagodas, &c., and for defraying all charges of collection, there would remain to the Company a clear revenue of near twelve lacks of star pagodas annually.

Should this estimate of the new acquisitions be hereafter found, through better information, to be materially erroneous, I hope it will be remembered that I followed the truest scale which can at present be procured. Much will always depend on the skill and talents of persons employed in the management of revenue.

I have an account of the amount of the rent of each aumildarrie composing the jumma in the first column; and I have materials

and information sufficient to prove, that the schedule of the Mysore revenue, given to the confederates in 1792, was a false statement of the jummaundy.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c., &c.,

! (Signed) WILLIAM MACLEOD.

Seringapatam, 8th July, 1799.

*From Captain Macleod to General Harris,
dated Seringapatam, 22nd May, 1799, inclosing
Abstract of Tippoo Sultaun's Jummaundy.*

SIR,

I have the pleasure to lay before you an abstract of the jummaundy, and a list of the several forts of the late Tippoo Sultaun. As he had given new names to all forts and the residence of his asophs, the proper, or former name, is affixed to each division and fort, for the convenience of geographical information.

The Sultaun's mistaken system of revenue collection operated in a great degree towards reducing his receipts, by his having increased the number of aumildarries to ten times as many as had usually been the proportion under all former Governments of the Mysore dominions.

The Sultaun raised his jummaundy in

the year 1795, by adding about nineteen lacks of Canteria pagodas to his former jumma: but this increase was only ideal; as I am informed by men, of whose veracity I have a high opinion, that since the year 1792, his receipts were annually from twenty-five to thirty-five lacks of Canteria pagodas. His actual annual disbursements are estimated at forty lacks of Canteria pagodas, since the treaty of 1792; so that it appears a considerable portion of his expenses must have been taken from the treasure collected by his father.

All the asophs and amildars under his Government were Moormen, who were seldom chosen for any other reason than their being Mahomedans; and although the whole of them had an oath of fidelity administered to them, the embezzlement of public revenue by the several classes of servants is supposed to have amounted annually to fifteen or twenty lacks of Canteria pagodas. The jagheers for the support of troops, which amount to about five lacks of Canteria pagodas, do not appear in the statement: the valuation of them is included in the revenue.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c., &c.,

{Signed} WILLIAM MACLEOD,

Acting Superintendent of Revenue.

Captain Macleod's Memoranda of the Commerce of the Mysore Country.

EXPORTS.

Beetle, Areka (or Sissauris).....
Black Pepper
Cardamums
Sandal Wood
Wax
Ivory
Rubies
Thick Diamonds
Cotton Thread
Coarse painted Cloths of Pom- brie, &c.....
Raw Cotton

These articles generally allude to the Exports from Ballaghaut to the Coast of Coromandel :

The first four articles are the most considerable.

IMPORTS, chiefly from the Eastward.

Salt
Coarse and fine Cloths of different sorts
Silk of different sorts
Velvets
Damasks
Copper
Lead
Tutenaigue
Masulipatam Clintz
Burhnupoor ditto
Flat Diamonds.....
Pearls
Broad Cloths
Dried Fruits.....
Coral
Raw Silk
Spices
Drugs
Tobacco.....

The principal articles are Salt, Cloth, Raw Silk, and Tobacco.

It would greatly encourage trade, if the road duties on all articles were abolished throughout the Mysore territories; but as this measure would occasion an immediate diminution of revenue, amounting perhaps to two lacks of pagodas, it cannot be carried into execution, at least until the land-rent may rise, in consequence of a few years' peace and good management.

It would, however, be of importance to the Company's possessions and manufactures, if all duties on raw cotton and thread were discontinued throughout the Rajah's country, as it is in the Company's territories.

(Signed) WILLIAM MACLEOD.
Seringapatam, 12th July, 1799.

[THIS LETTER WILL BE FOUND IN THE DESPATCHES OF
 LORD WELLESLEY.]

No. CXLVIII.

*The Marquess of Wellesley, to the Right
 Honourable Lord William Bentinck, Gover-
 nor of Madras.*

(Secret.)

Fort William, Dec. 9, 1803.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter, under date

of the 25th of November, received this day, enclosing the copy of a despatch from Colonel Campbell, the commanding officer at Vellore, which contains a narrative of the supposed murder of a female slave, by the orders of the Prince Abdul Khalik. . . .

2. The peculiar situation of the sons of the late Tippoo Sultan must be considered to exempt them from the jurisdiction of any of our Courts of justice. That exemption, however, cannot extend to the servants and dependants of those princes. The agent of Abdul Khalik, in the commission of the supposed murder, should be tried, with a view to bring that agent to justice, and to establish the facts relating to the innocence or guilt of Abdul Khalik, by a legal process. . . .

3. In examining the declarations taken at Vellore on this occasion, I observe that the person stated to have conveyed poison to the deceased female slave, was informed "that his life could be saved only by declaring the truth."

4. This intimation cannot justly preclude the trial and eventual condemnation of that person, but in the event of his conviction, any promise of the nature stated would, of course, induce your Lordship to spare his life.

5. If the charge against Abdul Khalik should appear to be proved by the result of the trial of the agent, the only punishment which can properly be inflicted on the prince will be, reduction of his allowances, and an additional restraint upon his person.

6. If it should appear clearly from the evidence, that Abdul Khalik has instigated this atrocious crime, your Lordship will be pleased to direct the commandant of Vellore to afford that prince an opportunity of stating his defence to your Lordship in Council; and if your Lordship should be convinced, after having examined that defence, of the guilt of Abdul Khalik, I request that your Lordship will be pleased to reduce Abdul Khalik's allowances, at least, in proportion of one-half, and that you will confine him a close prisoner to the Fort of Vellore, for, at least, six months.

7. It is impracticable to bring Abdul Khalik to a regular trial, but public example, and the necessity of preventing such atrocious excesses, will require that he should be punished, at least, to the extent specified in this despatch.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

To .

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RICHARDSON,
AND W. C. BLAQUIERE, ESQ.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, and to communicate to you the following resolutions and orders of the Honorable the Governor-General in Council, on the subject of the stipends to be assigned for the support of the families of the Mysore Princes, and on other points connected with that arrangement.

2. The plan submitted with your letter above acknowledged, was framed with reference to the principle stated in Mr. Edmonstone's letter to you, of the 9th ultimo, and your calculations appear to the Governor-General in Council to have proceeded on the most equitable and fair consideration of the actual wants of each family. That principle, as applied to the families of the Princes, still appears to the Governor-General in Council to constitute the most just measure of allowance, which can be adopted in forming a general arrangement for their subsistence, and the sums which you have proposed for the maintenance of each individual, appear to

Government to be fully adequate to their support.

3. With respect, however, to the personal allowance to the Princes, the Governor-General in Council has, on full consideration, determined to adopt a different principle, viz., that of dividing the Princes into classes, in the manner in which they were divided at the period when the original settlement was made by the Commissioners for the Affairs of Mysore, and assigning to the individuals composing each class, allowances of equal amount, and bearing due proportion to those to be assigned to the members of the other classes.

4. Besides the other advantages attending this plan, there is every reason to suppose, that it will be more congenial to the feelings and prejudices of the Princes, than the mode of apportioning the personal allowances which was suggested by you, in conformity to the principle stated in your instructions of the 9th of June.

5. The Governor-General in Council has therefore determined to adopt the plan above stated, and to fix the amount of the personal allowances to the Princes, with reference to the classes in which they will be placed, and

the allowances to the family of each Prince, with reference to the number and rank of the individuals composing it.

6. With respect to the amount of the allowance, it has been stated in the preceding part of this letter, that the sums proposed by you, for the members of each family, are, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, fully sufficient for their maintenance, and that rate of allowance is accordingly sanctioned by Government.

7. In fixing the personal allowances, it is necessary to bear in mind the principle on which the whole arrangement of the pecuniary affairs of the families proceeds, viz., to fix the allowances on such a scale as shall preclude the means of accumulation, while it shall provide for the enjoyment of every comfort and no more.

8. Upon this principle the Governor-General in Council has determined to fix the personal allowance for the Princes of the first class at Sicca Rupees 500 per mensem, that of the second at 300 per mensem, and that of the others in proportion.

9. The amount to be appropriated to the maintenance of each family will then stand according to the enclosed statement.

10. The personal allowances to the Princes of the third class are to be raised to a level with those of the second class, agreeably to the original arrangement, when they shall have, respectively, attained the age of fifteen years.

11. The Governor-General in Council remarks, that this arrangement, with respect to the family allowances, cannot be considered to be permanent, but must necessarily be subject to such future alterations as the state of the families and other circumstances may require.

12. The mode of paying the establishment has attracted the particular attention of the Governor-General in Council, and has occupied a principal share in his deliberations, on the question of the settlement of the families. The result of those deliberations has been a decided opinion, that the servants and establishments, with the exception only of eunuchs, and persons of that description, who are considered more to form a part of the families, should be paid by the Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs.

13. The Governor-General in Council is satisfied, that any arrangement which should leave the payment of the servants in the

hands of the Princes themselves, would not be consistent with the safe custody of their persons, or the security of the public interests.

14. The Governor-General in Council observes, that your estimate of the expense of the establishments attached to each family, appears to be framed under the supposition, that the servants of the families are to be paid by the Princes. According to the arrangement described in the two preceding paragraphs, however, a proportion of the servants only are to receive their wages from the Princes, and the calculation of forty-five per cent. on the amount of the allowances can be considered merely as the estimated expense of the establishments of servants, and not as the actual amount of that branch of expenditure.

15. The Governor-General in Council is prepared to expect that this arrangement will excite a certain degree of dissatisfaction among the Princes, but he relies on your exertions, to endeavour to satisfy their minds of the absolute necessity of the arrangement, and of their quiet acquiescence in the wishes of Government on this point. It will of course be a particular part of the duty of Mr. Blaquiére to check and punish any instance

of disrespect or disobedience to the Princes, or their families, which the servants may be tempted to exhibit, by the supposed state of independence on them, in which they may conceive themselves to be placed; and the Governor-General in Council has no doubt that a strict attention to this rule will soon reconcile the Princes to the proposed measure.

16. With respect to the mode of issuing the payments on account of these allowances, the Governor-General in Council directs that the personal allowances, the allowances for the families, the amount of the wages of servants, to be paid by the Princes, and of the wages of those which are to be paid by Mr. Blaquiere, be drawn for by the Magistrate separately. The three former sums to be paid to the Princes on separate receipts for each sum.

17. The Governor-General in Council has resolved that the allowances shall take effect from the first of July; and you will, accordingly, at the close of the present month, draw for the first month's allowances, which the sub-treasurer will be directed regularly to discharge. It is not the intention of Government to make any deduction on account of

the advances of cash which have been made to the Princes; but that they shall enjoy the full benefit of the present arrangement from the date above mentioned.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. ADAM,

Dy.-Secy. to Govt.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
23rd July, 1807.

MINUTE BY LORD MINTO.

Dated Fort William, 19th Oct., 1807.

I have thought it my duty to consider attentively the question suggested by a consideration of the letters which were some time since addressed to me by the Mysore Princes on the subject of their allowances, and which were recorded on the consultation of the 1st ultimo, and to enquire both what sum may with propriety be fixed for the maintenance of the Mysore Princes, and what mode of treatment it is now advisable to adopt respecting them.

I am entirely satisfied that no other plan would either have been prudent or practicable, on the first arrival of the Princes themselves,

and afterwards of their families in Bengal, than precisely what was adopted by the wisdom of the former Government. It was a necessary consequence, both of their recent arrival in a new country, and of the vigilant control which was then obviously indispensable, that their maintenance should be provided for directly by Government, and the whole detail of their establishment should be conducted under its immediate orders. I have not understood, however, that this arrangement has ever been considered as permanent, and I have reason to believe that a change of plan has been in contemplation, similar in principle, if not entirely equal in extent, to the propositions which I shall submit to the Council with the more confidence as I find them sanctioned at least in part by opinions of so much authority as those to which I allude.

It may be convenient to begin by fixing the general principle by which the treatment of the Mysore families ought to be governed. We shall by that means acquire a guide both in the choice of systems, and in adjusting the particulars of the plan.

By the fall of Seringapatam, and the death of Tippeo Sultan, the usurpation of Hyder Ally, and the power of the Dynasty which he

founded, was totally and finally overthrown. In consequence of that event, a considerable portion of the ancient Territory of Mysore was restored to the representative of its legitimate sovereign. The conquered family of Hyder and Tippoo, by falling under the absolute power, came for that very reason under the protection of the Conqueror, and found themselves, by the civilized spirit of European warfare, and by the peculiar character of the European enemy who had subdued them, entitled to the tender and liberal treatment which they have in reality experienced. No countenance could be given by any circumstance of our demeanour towards them to any claim they might still harbour to the dominions of Tippoo, and a restraint of their persons, together with a strict observation of their conduct, was obviously necessary in the early period, and in the first circumstances of their captivity. But, consistently with these objects, they were felt by the generous character of our country, to be persons entitled to all the consideration which belongs to illustrious birth, and to the tenderness which is due to misfortune, especially in a vanquished enemy.

These sentiments, therefore, became the basis of our conduct towards the family of

Tippoo, and prevailed in the arrangement adopted for their support as far as prudence would permit.

We have to enquire, therefore, what change in these principles, the events of Vellore, and the transplantation of this family to Bengal, should induce.

I confess, that to me, the principle appears to remain the same, and that a change only in some particulars of the arrangement is rendered advisable by the new occurrences just adverted to.

It still becomes us to show as much generosity towards these families as is consistent with public security under present circumstances, and these I think will be found on consideration, rather to admit of relaxation than to require an augmentation of restraint.

We could not at any time propose to purchase the friendly mind of this family by any liberality we showed them. It was contrary to nature that they should conceive affection or attachment towards the immediate authors of such calamities as had fallen upon their house, or that they should, in their hearts, renounce the pretensions to their Father's Crown, which they had been taught, and accustomed from their infancy, to consider as their in-

heritance. *It was with this knowledge that we determined to treat them in their misfortunes with liberality and kindness.* Feeling ourselves at liberty to take our own precautions against their natural enmity to the British power, we never reckoned on their friendly dispositions as any part of our security.

Consistently with these considerations, it appears to me that the insurrection at Vellore, so far as it is to be ascribed to the agency of this family, or any member of it, may have afforded perhaps a confirmation of, but has made no real change in, the sentiments which were already entertained concerning their disposition at the very time when liberality was adopted as the fit principle of our behaviour towards them.

The question that remains is, what limitation of that generosity prudence requires in the present circumstances?

Much, in my opinion, has been done towards security by the removal of these families from the Coast to Bengal. They are withdrawn from the sphere of their natural influence, and are transferred to a country in which they cannot count one partizan, or one public friend, but in which they are subject to the close and constant observation of Government itself,

surrounded by all the means of vigilance and control which are possessed at the seat of authority.

For these reasons, I am myself satisfied that personal restraint may be not only diminished, but in a great degree, and subject to some exceptions, safely withdrawn; and I am strongly confirmed in this opinion by the reflection that, if serious evil is to be apprehended, either from their escape, or from intrigue during their residence in Bengal, neither of those dangers are at all obviated by any restraint which has been hitherto established, or which could be proposed under any practicable system of management.

My first proposition then is, that, subject to modifications and exceptions which I shall notice hereafter, a fixed allowance be settled on each of the Princes, which is to defray all their expenses of every description, under their own management, and in any residence approved by Government which they may choose to provide for themselves in Calcutta, or its immediate vicinity.

That they should be made clearly to understand that the allowance is never to be increased, but is to continue the same, notwithstanding any addition to the number of

their Families, or any unforeseen changes that may fall upon them.

That the allowance is to be considered as their Estate, for the deficiencies of which Government will not provide any more than it does in the case of other individuals, and which will not be diminished, except in case of misconduct or abuse.

It must be expressed, also very explicitly, that the settlement is made only for the lives of the present Princes respectively, and that on their decease, Government reserves to itself the right of considering anew the nature and amount of the provision to be made for their descendants and families.

I should now wish to consider the advantages and disadvantages of this plan, compared with the present system.

First, with a view to the comfort of the Princes and their families.—

On this point it is perfectly ascertained, and indeed, it is impossible that it should be otherwise, that the principal grievance of their present condition, or to speak more adequately of it, the principal source of their present unhappiness is, the humiliation of having the interior management of their domestic life, with all its details, withdrawn from their own

charge, and placed in that of strangers. I shall not enlarge on this topic, because no doubt attends it.

The present proposition, as it affects them, is to discharge them from confinement into houses of their own, and to convert them from state prisoners into heads of families. If this can be done with safety, we shall no doubt be happy in the opportunity of conferring so substantial a benefit and so great a consolation on these objects of national liberality and kindness. I shall consider therefore;

Secondly, the question of security.

In Bengal, the Mysore Princes possess undoubtedly no present power to hurt us.

They must either create it by intrigue, or escape to some other country, where they may be supposed to possess it.

Intrigue, by the communication of their own emissaries with other men, or by their own personal communication with the emissaries of others, is as practicable at their present residence of Russipuglah, and must always remain so, under any management, short of absolute imprisonment, which neither has been nor can be proposed, as in a private house at Calcutta. It is true that they are now attended by a certain number of Police Officers, which

treates, no doubt, a difficulty in the way of such practices; but as it does not present insurmountable obstacles, the only difference is to the Princes, and not to us, for the evil, so far as regards us, may be incurred with equal certainty in one case as in the other, and it would only cost the Princes a troublesome precaution or two more at Russipuglah than at Calcutta.

If it is said that they are now under the care and superintendence of Lieut.-Colonel Richardson, and the Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs, I answer, that I propose they should continue so.

But with whom, and for what object is the intrigue to be conducted? what inducements have they to propose to partizans? and how are they to conceal under the very eye of Government, such indications of extensive designs (and none others are worthy of notice) as the smallest degree of success must necessarily present to a vigilant inspection?

These objections are equally applicable to the case of escape.

They might escape now, if they had a strong motive to attempt it, with a few preparatory measures, attended perhaps with a little trouble, but no difficulty. But to what region of the

world would they escape? In every part of Mysore, supposing all the difficulties of a flight from Bengal to that distant point surmounted, they must find themselves in an enemy's country, and must be prisoners again, before they could occupy friendly ground enough to erect their standard upon.

None of the Native Princes of India have any common interest with them, or any desire for the restoration of Hyder's kingdom.

Which of them will embark their own fortune in so desperate an adventure?

To these arguments of security against their escape, or any danger to be apprehended from it if accomplished, we must add a consideration very powerful with them, I mean the necessity of deserting in such a case their women and families, who could not accompany their flight, and abandoning them to the severity and disgrace which they would imagine likely to be the consequence of such a step.

If events in India should produce any alteration in these views, it would then rest with Government to adopt their measures to the occasion; but, under the present circumstances, I confess I see no danger from a relaxation in the personal restraints of the Mysore Princes.

I would next try the measure on the footing of economy and convenience.

The comparative Estimate, marked A, annexed to this minute, will show a saving in annual expenditure of Sicca Rs. 30,892 in favour of the new plan; although I have been induced by considerations, which I shall afterwards explain, to propose in that plan some augmentation to the present allowances. The saving which results from this estimate is not fallacious; for it is exclusive of one branch of the present expenditure, the amount of which cannot be correctly ascertained, although it is known to be very considerable indeed,—I mean the incidental charges of all kinds, including repairs of building, furniture, &c., and a multitude of more minute particulars, which can neither be computed nor controlled; and if that head of the present expenditure be taken into account, at the most moderate estimate which has been suggested to me, the balance in favour of the plan now proposed will not fall below a lac of rupees per annum.

It is a great advantage of the proposed plan, in point of economy as well as convenience, that the whole charge is reduced to a certain invariable amount, and that no room is left to the very burthensome consequences,

either of abuse or negligence, in conducting the domestic economy of so large a community. . . .

Another advantage resulting from this plan is, that the advance of a very considerable capital, which must have been expended in the purchase of ground and the construction of very extensive buildings, will be precluded. The probable amount of this will appear, in the annexed papers.

The frequent alteration which must have been made in the allowances to be allotted to each family on the former principle, so as to meet the varying circumstances of increase or diminution in its numbers, marriages, births, funerals, and other domestic occurrences, is an inconvenience from which the new plan is entirely exempted; and Government, as well as the gentlemen more immediately employed, will be relieved from the constant and vexatious discontents, jealousies, complaints, and discussions which the former system was calculated to produce, and of which there has already, in this short period, been such ample experience.

It cannot but be felt, the bare statement of the proposition, that to retain twelve families composed at present of upwards of 300 per-

sons, and subject to the natural growth of all societies, especially when favoured by polygamy, and an unlimited number of females,—to retain, I say, a multitude in the condition, and to provide for them on the footing, of state prisoners of rank, must be an undertaking of such difficulty, complexity, and embarrassment, as to become in the end impracticable.

The whole of these embarrassments are removed by the plan I have now the honour to recommend.

My next proposition relates to the amount of allowances.

While Government was itself to provide for the maintenance of the families, and to direct the expenditure, the principle adapted of regulating the amount of each allowance, according to the respective numbers and condition of the members composing the families, was the only one which could with propriety be resorted to; but on the new proposition of committing the allowance to the direction of each family for itself, it appears to me every way more just and convenient to recur to the principle formerly established at Vellore,—I mean that of classes,—allotting different allowances, on proper grounds of discrimination, to each class, but assigning the same allowance to

each member of the same class. The different circumstances of the families comprised within the same classes will, no doubt, make the smaller more affluent than the more numerous; but this difference must be perpetually varying; it is an advantage or disadvantage, depending very much on their own choice or discretion. They will, in this respect, stand precisely on the same footing with every other head of a family who has a fixed income. A bachelor will always find himself more affluent on the same fortune than a father of a family, and the husband of one wife with few children will be richer than the father of fifty children by as many mothers; provided the allowance be sufficient for the largest establishment according to the rank of the person at the head of it; he has no right to complain of the accidental, and probably temporary, advantage enjoyed by others whose establishments happen to be smaller.

The inequality in the provision made for the different families, which I now propose to remove as far as the case admits, has been in reality another, and I may say the second, principal source of discontent and heartburning in these societies.

The classes formerly established seem to me

to have been well considered, and to have been founded on the most rational, as well as most liberal, considerations; regard was had to the rank and birth of all in the provisions assigned to them, but the difference in their habits was also attended to. It was a reasonable and considerate distinction, which was made in favor of those who had already enjoyed splendour and distinction, and to whom every descent from their former condition might be supposed to add a sense of degradation to the diminution of fortune. Those who had not quitted the retired and comparatively plain and frugal life of the Zenana had not this sentiment to aggravate their new condition, and have been reared in the knowledge of, and with a perfect preparation for, the lot which has been assigned to them. In the desire of improving their situations, they claim, indeed, an equality with their elder brothers in attaining manhood, and allege that, being the sons of the same father, they are degraded by every mark of inferiority to them. But this is an argument that would equally serve every younger brother in England who is the son of the same father with his elder brother, and who, nevertheless, protests in vain, on the plea of degradation, against the law of primogeni-

ture. That the Princes of the first class were born earlier than those of the second does not, indeed, constitute a personal merit in the former, but may yet, without injustice, as we see in Europe, be made the foundation of inequality in the distribution of fortune. I do not believe, indeed, that the principle of equality in the fortune or treatment of all the sons of the same father, is by any means established in the practice of Mussulman families, and especially in those of sovereign or high rank. The distinction between the third class and the second is only temporary, but during its period is founded on natural fitness and convenience. The establishment for children and minors is, and must be, in all countries of the world, more limited than that of persons who have attained the age of manhood, when that natural distinction ceases. The third class will be placed on the same footing with the second, although it may be worthy of consideration whether the period of minority may not be properly extended somewhat beyond the very early age at which it terminates in these countries.

I am induced to propose some additions to the present allowances, for the following reasons :—

1stly. A more exact economy may be supposed to prevail under the prudent and attentive control of the gentlemen who now preside over the affairs of these families than can be depended upon when the management is committed freely to themselves.

2ndly. A medical establishment, house-rent, and the whole head of incidental charges, to an unascertained amount, now defrayed, *a part must in future be provided for out of the fixed allowances.*

3rdly. The allowance of the first class must be adapted to the scale of the most numerous and chargeable family, and the proposed income of that class will rather fall below than exceed the allowance which it has been found necessary, even on the old plan, to assign to the Futteh Hyder.

4thly. I really think that the present amount of allowances to the sons of Tippoo, in all cases except that of Futteh Hyder, falls somewhat short of the general principle of fit and becoming liberality applicable to this occasion, as it has been described in the early part of this Minute. Some reduction of the allowances first established at Vellore I entirely approve of, because those allowances afforded the means of accumulation, which might be

applied to improper purposes, or might at least suggest designs of a nature troublesome to us, and probably fatal to themselves. But the former allowance of the first class will, according to my proposition, suffer an abatement of two-fifths, and, after that, retrenchment cannot by any management, besides supplying the indispensable demands of a family, furnish any dangerous resources. But to preclude the possibility of this, and for the purpose of avoiding an inconvenience of a directly opposite nature—I mean, the contracting of debts—I shall propose some subordinate regulations calculated to prevent these evils. I propose that Lieut.-Colonel Richardson, besides the habitual inspection and observation of their conduct, should be so far charged also with the superintendence of their interior economy as to receive from them periodical accounts, under general heads, of their expenditure, with the power of calling for the vouchers when the occasion may seem to him to require it. The points to which his attention will be directed must be both whether the expenditure is too small, and whether it is too great. In the first case, the notice of Government will be called to any indication of such accumulation as the public can have a possible interest

in. In the second, provision will be made out of the subsequent month's or quarter's allowance for discharging any arrears incurred by excess of expense in the former; and the knowledge of this, on the part of the families themselves, will, no doubt, serve to give an early check to irregular or prodigal dispositions, while a steady execution of this wholesome regulation will prevent the growth of debt to any inconvenient amount.

The provision I propose for the second class, though it will bear a higher proportion to the first than at Vellore, *does not appear to me more than equal to the Establishment which is suitable to the rank of the persons concerned.*

I have said that these propositions were tendered under some exceptions and modifications.

The first exception is Mozezooddeen. No part of this plan is intended to include him; and I shall take the liberty, on a subsequent day, to bring forward a distinct and separate proposition for him and his family.

The modification of the liberty proposed to be given to the Mysore Princes is in the case of Futteh Hyder. The part he has acted in, the world, and the habits of command he had acquired, may be supposed to leave his mind

more accessible to the suggestions of ambition, and more easily attracted by projects of enterprise than his brothers. On this account I would propose that a more active vigilance be exercised over him, and for that purpose, that a small Police Establishment, to be concerted with Lieut.-Colonel Richardson and Mr. Blaquiere, should be stationed at his house, with such powers and instructions as may be hereafter approved.

A second modification may be found advisable, if not necessary, in the case of the youngest class, who are yet under the executive charge of their mothers. It may be thought, on further consideration, impossible to commit the management of the allowances intended for those families to the mothers, placed, as they would be, in separate residences, without the protection or control of any male relative. I understand that some disorder and inconvenience prejudicial to the interests of the children, and perhaps to the reputation of the families, might be apprehended from this state of things; I may, therefore, have occasion to propose some provision for obviating this difficulty when further progress is made in adjusting the details of the plan; but, in the meantime, while I am

enabled to say that any variation to be occasioned by these considerations will not add to the total amount of annual expenditure contained in the annexed estimate. . .

. The paper marked B. will show the amount and particulars of the present and proposed allowances. . .

If the Board should concur in the sentiments which I have stated regarding the immediate objects of the suggested arrangements, I propose that the following resolutions be passed, and that a copy of them be transmitted to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson and Mr. Blaquiére, with directions to communicate the substance of them to the Princes, in such manner as they judge most becoming and discreet, and to take the proper steps for carrying those resolutions into effect, reporting to the Secretary in the Political Department, from time to time, the opinions they have formed, or the preparations they have made respecting the execution of the plan for the approbation of the Governor-General in Council before any material measure is actually adopted. . .

. . . (Signed) . . . MINTO. ' .

RESOLUTIONS OF LORD MINTO ANNEXED TO
THE PRECEDING MINUTE.

Dated the 19th October, 1807.

1st. That the allowances specified in a paper annexed, marked C, be assigned for the maintenance of the Mysore Princes, to take effect from the 1st October next, and to be paid monthly, commencing the first payment on the 1st November for the month proceeding.

2nd. That the allowances be paid to the head of each family respectively, or to such persons as they shall appoint to receive them.

3rd. That these allowances shall stand in lieu of every provision whatever, for their maintenance, and shall defray their expences of every kind, without any exception, including house-rent or the purchase of houses, furniture, medical assistance,

incidental charges of all description whatever.

4th. That no addition is to be made, or any reduction, on account of any change in the number comprising the families by marriages, births, deaths, or otherwise, or on account of any other change of circumstances, but the allowances are to be considered as the estates of the persons to whom they are assigned, for the deficiencies of which Government will not provide.

5th. That Government does not propose to diminish or withdraw any of the allowances during the lives of the persons, to whom they are now assigned, except in the case of misconduct or abuse; but to provide against the possibility of such a case, to avoid dispute in such an event, the whole must remain absolutely at the discretion of Government.

6th. That on the decease of the persons to whom the allowances are now assigned, Government reserves to itself the power of making provision for the widows, descendants, or other members of these families, as shall be deemed proper, under the circumstances then existing.

7th. That the Princes shall have the entire

and free management of their respective incomes, but that regular accounts of the expenditure are to be kept under such general heads, as may be least offensive to their private feelings or usage, to be submitted to the persons appointed by Government, to superintend the affairs of the Mysore Princes at such periods, and at such terms as they may require it.

8th. That if any debt or arrears of payment are incurred by any of the Princes, their liquidation shall be provided for by retaining sufficient sums for that purpose out of the allowances for the ensuing month or months.

9th. That if any saving is accomplished, the amount shall be invested in such public securities, or otherwise disposed off for the benefit of the Princes; and their families, in such a manner as they shall themselves desire, and as Government shall approve.

10th. That the Princes shall be permitted to choose their own habitation in the vicinity of Calcutta, subject to the approbation of Government, and that the gentleman appointed to superintend their affairs shall, at all times, have free access to them, and receive unreserved information of every circumstance which they shall deem interesting to

Government, or connected with the welfare of the Princes themselves.

11th. That a proper degree of vigilance and inspection be still maintained at the houses of Futta Hyder and Moheodeen, the particular provisions of which shall be hereafter appointed.

12th. That the Princes be informed of this arrangement, and that they be made acquainted, at the same time, with the expectations of Government on the following heads, viz. :—

1. That they refrain from every attempt or design hostile to Government, to the tranquillity of the country.

2. That they avoid every circumstances of behaviour and way of life that can excite jealousy and mistrust in the mind of Government, or can attract attention, or create speculation amongst the inhabitants of the country.

3. That for these purposes they shall not quit their habitation, in order to make visits, or from any other reason, without the previous approbation of the Superintendents.

4. That they shall not attend processions, or other public ceremonies, on the occasion of religious festivals, or domestic events, which are usually celebrated in a public way.

5. That they shall effect no splendour or display in their way of life at home, or elsewhere, calculated to attract public notice, but shall enjoy the personal comforts and accommodation provided for them, with as much privacy as possible.

6. That they shall avoid as much as possible all intercourse with other families, and generally with the natives of India; that all letters, either written or received by them and their families, shall be subject to the inspection of the officers of Government.

7. That no persons shall be invited or received into their families, especially from the coast, without the previous consent of Government, and, finally, that they be regulated in these and all other particulars of their conduct and behaviour, by the advice of the gentlemen appointed to superintend their affairs.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) O. CAVENAGH, Major,
Superintendent, Mysore Provinces.

To

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. HAWKINS

AND G. D. GUTHRIE, ESQ.,

Superintendent of the Affairs of the Mysore Princes.

GENTLEMEN,

Agreeably to instructions received by me from the Chief Secretary to the Government, I have the honor to transmit to you the accompanying Title Deeds, &c., of the premises at Russapuglah, purchased for the accommodation of the undermentioned Mysore Princes, and request you will be pleased to acknowledge the receipt of them: Princes Sultan Mohcoodén Soobhaz Sahéb, Futtah Hyder, Yasseen Sahéb, Hyder Hoossen Khan Shookroolah, Moizooddeen.

I have, &c...

(Signed) H. STANE,

Sub-Treasurer.

General Treasury, 22nd May, 1809.

To

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. HAWKINS

AND G. D. GUTHRIE, ESQ.,

Superintendent of the Affairs of the Mysore Princes.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, transmitting,

in conformity to the orders of Government of the 13th instant, a detailed statement of Malguzaree dues receivable by Government, from the estates purchased by the Mysore Princes, and to inform you that the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council having been pleased to comply with the request of the Princes for the remission of the Malguzaree dues, the necessary orders to that effect will be issued to the proper officers from the Revenue Department.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Signed) B. EDMONSTONE,
Chief Secretary.

Council Chamber, 27th May, 1809.

To.

COLONEL HAWKINS,

Superintendent of the Affairs of the Mysore Princes.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, submitting an application from the Prince Ghoolam Mahomed, for permission to marry the daughter of his uncle Kurreem Shah, and to acquaint you in reply, that there is no objection to that alliance, but that, with reference to the orders

of Government alluded to in your letter, no pecuniary assistance can be afforded to Kurreem Shah, according to his request to you on that subject, which, as stated by you to him, is in direct opposition to the regulations established by Government, and you will be pleased to signify to Kurreem Shah the resolution of his Excellency in Council to this effect.

I have the honor to be, &c.;

(Signed) J. ADAM,

Secretary to Government.

Council Chamber, 15th April, 1814.

To

J. ADAM, ESQ.,

Secretary to Government, Political Department.

SIR,

I have this day been honored with your letter of the 17th instant, communicating the sentiments of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, regarding the situation of Prince Moizood Deen, and desiring me to state my opinion relative to carrying into effect the measure of placing the Prince on a footing with his

elder surviving brothers. The permission I embrace with peculiar satisfaction, for I have been looking with much earnestness for the period to arrive, when I might be permitted the liberty to approach Government, to express my sentiments of the undeviating propriety of conduct observed by Prince Moizood Deen. During the time he has been in confinement, not a murmur of discontent have I ever heard; on the contrary, a cheerful submission to his situation, and, I believe, without a single attempt to elude the rules; and when the pleasure of Government of the 25th June, 1813, was made known, relaxing the restraint under which he has continued from the time of arriving in Bengal, it was received by the Prince with expressions of great thankfulness.

Under this view of the question, and adverting to the length of time the Prince has been in confinement, it affords me every sincere gratification to learn that his Lordship in Council has it in contemplation to release Moizood Deen, and the prospect I have of being the medium of communicating these, his Lordship's intentions, from which I shall derive great pleasure, and trust to be excused for expressing my hope, that the

arrangement may take place previous to the charge being in other hands. As the elder sons of the late Tippoo Sultan, viz., Futtah Hyder, Abdool Khalick, and Moheepodeen, are dead, and were the only sons comprehended in the first class, I apprehend it to be the desire of Government to place Moizood Deen in the second, and which now consists of Princes Yasseen, Soobhan, and Shookeroollah, who severally receive two thousand Rupees per mensem, and in whose favour the former regulation for the conduct and control of the Princes were modified by the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, on the 11th December, 1812. These qualified regulations are still in force, and under their operation, I beg leave to suggest Moizood Deen may be considered.

I have the pleasure to subjoin a copy of the instructions for the observance of the Princes named above, to each of whom a translation in Persian was given immediately after they were received from Government.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) T. HAWKINS, Lieut.-Col.,

Superintendent.

Russapuglah, 27th November, 1815.

*Extract of a letter from Colonel White to the
Secretary of Government, dated 5th Decem-
ber, 1819.*

I MAY, perhaps, be excused here, noticing a proposition or wish made to me by Prince Golaum Mahomed, of receiving some employment under Government. He mentioned that the salary was not so much an object, but the pride he should feel in possessing the confidence of Government. He is a young man of great application, and who has made considerable progress in the English language. His wish is creditable to himself, and as it may, if encouraged, lead to the most desirable consequences, I have thought it fit to be communicated to Government.

(A True Copy.)

(Signed) M. WHITE, Colonel,
Superintendent.

*Extract of a letter from Captain Thomas
Alexander Cobbe to the Secretary of Govern-
ment, dated 29th April, 1820.*

IT may be proper to observe, that of the number of Khowases in the families of the Princes, almost all are slaves of the family,

brought from Madras : these in the family of Prince Golaum Mahomed came here in the suite of his mother, and form a great drawback on his small income, barely sufficient for his family; which he has brought up in the most careful manner. Should Government contemplate raising the younger Princes to the same income as received by their elder brothers, it will be most particularly acceptable to this Prince, who finds much difficulty at present, although extremely moderate in his own expences.

(A True Copy.)
 (Signed) T. A. GOBBE,
Acting Superintendent.

To

GEORGE SWINTON, ESQ.,

Secretary to Government, Political Department.

SIR,

1. I beg leave to enclose a representation from Prince Gholaum Mahomed, dated the 5th August, earnestly entreating me to ascertain the correctness of the facts therein stated, and if found true, urging me to submit his memorial for the consideration of his

Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council.

2. From every information I have obtained, and the declaration of Captain Cobbe, admitting his difficulties, I can, with safety declare there is no exaggeration on the Prince's part, and that his distresses originate not in extravagance, but inadequacy of his allowance to maintain his numerous and over-grown family, and that he has not the means, absolutely, of repairing his house to render it habitable; indeed, Colonel White was so satisfied of the necessity of affording the Prince Gholaum Mahomed relief, that he addressed Government on the subject, under date the 5th December, 1819, but recommending at the same time its being done in a mode which might be considered by Government objectionable, as the proposition was for employ, not actual additional subsistence.

3. It will appear that my predecessors, from the time of Colonel Richardson and Hawkins, who received charge of Tippoo's family, have invariably approved of the conduct of the Prince Gholaum Mahomed, and that in no instance has he deviated from the prescribed rules, by dissipation or otherwise.

4. On reference to the documents of this

office, it appears that the provision made by the British Government, for Gholaum Mahomed, previous to his marriage, was 1,500 Rupees per month for his maintenance, and that of his own mother, two step-mothers, and ten Khowases, who accompanied the family from Mysore; since this period his family has been increased by nine children, so that out of his allowance of 1,500 Rupees, 250 Rupees is, and must be allowed by him, to his mother, 150 Rupees to his second mother, and 80 Rupees to the third; 200 Rupees, he states, necessary for the education and maintenance of his four sons, and 50 Rupees for each of his five daughters, (250 Rupees); and 25 Rupees each to the 10 Khowases; leaving him only 320 Rupees for himself and wife, and all his servants.

5. I have made it an invariable practice to refuse all applications of this nature, and was I not satisfied that Gholaum Mahomed's conduct had been such as to merit particular notice, I should never have interfered; but I am aware that his distresses have been such as to oblige him to dispose of the few family trinkets they possessed, and therefore I beg leave to recommend, that in addition he be allowed the sum of 500 Rupees per month,

and which is actually necessary to enable him to maintain himself and family with respectability, conceiving that the person for whom I am now making this application is really deserving of some mark of distinction and reward on the part of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. R. GILBERT, Major,

Superintendent of the Mysore Princes.

Russapuglah, 4th January, 1821.

To

MAJOR GILBERT,

Supt. of the Affairs of the Mysore Princes.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt Political Department of your letter of the 21st ultimo, submitting an application from the three elder Mysore Princes, for an augmentation of their respective stipends, on the grounds set forth in their Memorial.

2. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council regrets that you should have consented, (apparently without using any arguments to dissuade the Princes from this

measure) to become the channel of submitting an application so totally at variance with the principles laid down in the Minute of the late Governor-General, Lord Minto. It is evident, you must have overlooked that document, by which the stipends for those Princes were fixed at a certain invariable amount, so that, as stated therein, no room should be left to the very burthensome consequences, either of abuse or negligence, in conducting the domestic economy of so large a community, and, without regard to the varying circumstances of their respective families.

3. By the resolutions annexed to the Minute above adverted to, it was distinctly declared that the allowances, as then fixed, were to stand in lieu of every provision whatever for their maintenance, and to defray their expences of every kind, without exception, including house-rent, or purchase of houses, furniture, medical assistance, and incidental charges of all descriptions whatever. It was further declared, that no addition was to be made, nor any reduction, on account of any change in the number composing the families, by marriages, births, deaths, or otherwise, or on account of any other change of circumstances,

with the exception of the individuals comprised in the 3rd class, whose allowance, on their attaining manhood, would be made equal to that of the 2nd class.

4. Under these circumstances, His Lordship in Council would have approved of your having adverted to the resolutions laid down in Lord Minto's Minute, the substance of which was communicated to the Princes at the time of their being passed, and of your having endeavoured to reconcile them to the necessity of adapting their expenses to the scale of stipend then fixed, and which they were fully aware from the first was not to be augmented on any of the grounds now urged by them as the causes of its present insufficiency.

5. You are now directed to bring to the recollection of the three Elder Princes the substance of the resolutions formerly communicated to them, and to inform them that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, concurring in the justness of the principles on which, after the most deliberate consideration of all the circumstances of their situation, those resolutions were framed, His Lordship in Council is precluded from complying with the prayer of their petition.

6. I am directed to take this opportunity of adverting to your letter of the 4th January last, submitting a representation from Prince Gholaum Mahomed, on the insufficiency of his allowance, and recommending an addition of 500 Rupees. The cause of Gholaum Mahomed, as well as of the others of the 3rd class, is considered to be essentially different from that of the three elder Princes, and in the spirit of the resolutions above quoted, the members of the 3rd class, who have now all attained the ages of manhood, are entitled to be raised to the 2nd class, or in other words, to be put on a footing of equality with their elder brothers.

7. The subject of your letter last referred to has accordingly been under the consideration of His Lordship in Council, and you will be hereafter apprised of the arrangement which will be made for raising the stipends of the Princes in the 3rd class, in conformity with the resolutions of Government passed in 1807.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEO. SWINTON,

Secretary to Government.

Council Chamber, 4th August, 1821.

To

GEORGE SWINTON, ESQ.,

Secretary to Government, Political Department.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th of December last, and to request that you will submit to the Most Noble the Governor-General the following observations, which have arisen from the second paragraph thereof, and, indeed, been forced on me by the several members of the family of the late Prince Futtah Hyder on the contents of it being communicated to them.

Between the periods at which the stipends of the Mysore Princes were originally fixed, and my assuming the office of Superintendent, so many deviations had taken place from the principles of Lord Minto's Minutes, that it no longer was considered either by the Princes, or Superintendents, as the ground of their pecuniary arrangements: it was in this view of the case apparently, that Lieutenant-Colonel White's letter of the 5th December, 1819, and Captain Cobb's Address of the 29th April, 1820, were written; and on receipt, however, of your letter of the 4th August last, I deemed it my duty to make the Princes

and their families fully acquainted with the rules which were in future to be strictly adhered to, as the principle of every settlement of stipend, viz., that the allowances, as now fixed, were to stand in lieu of every provision whatsoever for their maintenance, and to defray the expences of every kind without exception, including house-rent, or purchase of houses, furniture, medical assistance, &c., incidental charges of all description whatsoever; that no addition was to be made, nor any reduction on account, of any change in the members composing the families, by marriages, births, deaths; or otherwise, on account of any other circumstances. Under the impression created by this declaration, the Princes have been naturally led to consider the stipends of each house as an estate to be divided amongst the members of the family in such portions as Government may direct; and that as the members of the more numerous family will receive a smaller stipend as their dividend, they will also derive any advantage which may accrue from the deaths of any of their members. The family of Futtah Hyder have solicited me to bring under the notice of Government their hopes, that the principle which is declared in the fourth

paragraph of Mr. Metcalfe's letter of the 30th May, 1820, operating to their disadvantage, in restricting them to stipends inferior to those received by most of the other grand-sons of Tippoe Sultan, will not be departed from in the present instance, where it tends, in a small degree, for their benefit. I have not felt myself justified in withholding the subject from his Lordship in Council, and I trust that I shall be pardoned for observing, that any deviation from the principles of Lord Minto's Minute now permitted, will render it extremely difficult to again revert to a rule which seems well calculated to relieve Government from unavailing applications, and to meet its wishes by providing for the comfort and respectability of the Princes and their families, if once considered that an income will neither receive increase, nor be diminished by any addition to, or decrease of, the members of the family for which it is to provide. I am of opinion that it would much tend to check the propensity to matrimony heretofore shewn, and in any future cases of death, it would become the duty of those who benefit by the event, to provide for the interment, fatiahs, &c., the Superintendent, under the sanction of Government, dividing the lapsed

portion of the income amongst the surviving members. Should my view of the case not be concurred in by his Lordship in Council, I trust that I shall be pardoned for having urged it thus strongly, but I am extremely desirous, as well for my own sake as that of the Princes, that rules for my guidance should be positive. If, however, it should be the pleasure of Government that that portion of Futtah Hyder's stipend, hitherto enjoyed by the Begum, his mother, should cease, I beg to observe that a reference to Colonel Hawkins's letter of the 24th August, 1815, to Mr. Monckton's address, will show that the 250 Rupees were allowed for the maintenance of the Begum and seven women attached to her person, the latter are at present destitute.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. R. GILBERT, Major,

Superintendent.

Russapuglah, 2nd February, 1822.

To

MAJOR H. HUTHWAITE,

Superintendent of the Mysore Princes.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the late Superintendent, under date the 2nd ultimo, and to communicate to you the following instructions in reply. The principles which were laid down by the late Governor-General, in his Minute of the 19th October, 1807, are to be considered as still in force, and you will be careful to discourage all expectation on the part of the Princes, that pecuniary aid in addition to their fixed allowances will be afforded to them in future. With respect to the stipend of 250 Rupees, lapsed by the demise of the mother of the late Futtah Hyder, His Excellency in Council will not object to its distribution among the surviving members of the late Prince's family, on the amount advanced on account of the fatiahs being liquidated in the first instance, with the exception, therefore, of the monthly sum of 50 Rupees. You are hereby authorized to assign for the maintenance of the seven females of the late Begum's family, who are

said to be without the means of subsistence, that the stipend in question will continue under resumption, until a saving of 1,500 Rupees, the amount of the advance above alluded to, shall have been effected. This, at the rate of 200 Rupees per mensem, will be accomplished by the end of July next, when you will report the circumstance to Government, and procure the distribution of the full stipend among the members of the late Prince's family including of course the seven females, dependants of the Begum deceased.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. SWINTON.

Secretary to Government.

Council Chamber, 16th March, 1822.

To

GEORGE SWINTON, ESQ.,

Secretary to Government, Political Department.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose you copy of a letter to my address, from the Prince Gholaum Mahomed, dated 25th September last, in behalf of himself, and virtually so of his brothers

of the 3rd class, and to request of you to submit the same to the notice and consideration of the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council.

I should, after referring to the 6th and 7th paragraphs of your letter, bearing date 4th August, 1821, in answer to the representation conveyed to you in Major Gilbert's letter of the 4th January of the same year, have hesitated in forwarding the enclosure, had I not had reason to believe, that the difficulties experienced by the Prince Gholaum Mahomed are strictly what he represents them to be, and do not originate either in extravagance or dissipation.

It affords me just satisfaction, in having it in my power conscientiously to bear testimony to the uniformly correct conduct of the Princes Jamehoodeen, Monurudeen, Gholaum Mahomed, and Gholaum Ahmud, and except, in a few instances (originating in his involvement in debt,) to that of Surroorudeen, who now compose the 3rd class of the Mysore family at Russapuglah.

In the event of the prayer of the Prince Gholaum Mahomed being acceded to, permit me to request of you, should the proposed measure meet the approbation of Government,

to solicit and obtain for me permission, to make arrangements for the liquidation of the debts of the Princes Surroorudeen and Gholaum Ahmud, contracted by the former with the thoughtlessness and imprudence almost universally attached to the Mussulman character, and by the latter from the thoughtlessness of a young man, who, by the inconveniences he has already been put to in consequence thereof, will, no doubt, act more cautiously and considerately for the future.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. HUTHWAITE, Major,
Superintendent of the Mysore Princes.

Russapuglah, 4th November, 1822.

To

MAJOR H. HUTHWAITE,

Superintendent of the Affairs of the Mysore Princes.

SIR,

The Governor-General in Council having had under his consideration the repeated applications from the Mysore Princes of the 3rd class, for some augmentation of their allowances, and being of opinion, that with

reference to the principles laid down on the Minute of the late Governor-General, the Earl Minto, in the year 1807, their claim is entitled to attention, I have been directed to desire, that you will be pleased to report in detail on the situation and circumstances of the five Princes named in the third paragraph of your letter of the 4th. November last.

2. The numerous indulgences which those Princes have received from time to time may be considered to have partially fulfilled their expectation of an augmented scale of allowance on their attaining a more advanced age; still, as it was proposed *ultimately to place them* on a footing of equality with the Princes of the 2nd class, the Governor-General in Council will be disposed to raise them to that class, by granting them an augmentation of 500 Rupees per mensem to their present stipends.

3. As it is understood that some of them have contracted debts to a considerable amount, the Governor-General in Council conceives that the present moment affords the most favorable opportunity for making an arrangement for their liquidation, out of the proposed augmented allowance which they will hereafter receive, that augmentation, in

whole or in part, being set aside for the payment of such debts, until such time as the amount shall be cleared off.

4. In the event of it being finally settled, that the stipends of the five Princes above alluded to, shall now be raised to the scale of 2,000 Rupees per mensem, it may be reasonable that they should be required to defray the expence of the guards or burkundazes at present employed for the protection of themselves and their families, and now paid out of the general fund. You will report the amount of such expence on account of each individual, and state your opinion on the expediency of this arrangement.

5. As it is probable that the three elder Princes will, on this occasion, renew their solicitations for an augmentation of their allowances, you will distinctly apprise them that the amount of their stipends was fixed on the most mature consideration of what constituted a suitable and liberal maintenance for them, and cannot, on any plea whatever, be increased.

6. The allowances of the 3rd class were always considered to be open to an increase, until they reached the scale of the 2nd class, beyond which they cannot rise. The indivi-

duals of the 3rd class have accordingly, from time to time, received additional allowances or other advantages, but in making their stipend up to 2,000 Rupees per mensem, they must be explicitly apprised that no further augmentation can take place: . . .

I am, &c.,

(Signed) GEO. SWINTON,

Secretary to Government.

Council Chamber, 31st July, 1823.

To

GEORGE SWINTON, ESQ.,

Secretary to Government, Political Department.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, and in obedience to the instructions therein contained, to lay before you, for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, details of the situations and circumstances of the five under-mentioned Mysore Princes.

1stly. The meliāul of Prince Surroorodeen (vide inclosure No. 1.) consists of thirty-

one individuals, the Prince himself included. His debts, which are detailed in the last column of this document, amount to 8,000 Rupees. His habitation and the offices attached thereto are, from neglect in making the requisite annual repairs, nearly in a state of dilapidation.

2ndly. The mehaul of Prince Jamehoodeen (vide inclosure No. 2) consists of only nine individuals, the Prince himself included. He is free from debts, and his habitation is in a serviceable state.

3rdly. The mehaul of the Prince Monce-roodeen (vide inclosure No. 3) consists of seventeen individuals, the Prince himself included. His debts, which are detailed in the last column of this document, amount to 5,975 Rupees. His habitation is in a serviceable state.

4thly. The mehaul of Prince Gholam Mahomed (vide inclosure No. 4) consists of twenty individuals, the Prince himself included. His debts, which are detailed in the last column of this document, amount to 5,500 Rupees, for the liquidation, however, of which sum, the Prince is paying a monthly instalment of 400 Rupees. His habitation, and the offices attached thereto, are much out

of order, owing to the deficiency of his means for keeping them in a proper state of repair. In justice to the Prince, I beg leave to refer you to Lieut.-Colonel White's letter, under date 5th December, 1816, addressed to Mr. Secretary Metcalfe, and to Major Gilbert's letter, under date 4th January, 1821, addressed to yourself, and adding my testimony thereto, to state that I have ever found him extremely moderate in his personal expenses.

5thly. • The mchaul of Prince Gholaum Ahmud (vide inclosure No. 3.) consists of sixteen individuals, the Prince himself included. His debts, which are detailed in the last column of this document, amount to 15,221 Rupees, independant of 11,000 Rupees, which, I have too much reason to fear, have been obtained upon the Begum's (his mother's) jewels, holder in pledge for the amount by some persons in Calcutta for a length of time past. His habitation is in a serviceable state.

2. The aggregate of the debts collected from the last column of the five inclosures, is 45,696 Rupees, an amount which derives its principal increase from the large sums due, and owing by the youngest of the Princes of this class.

3. As one only of the guards of burkundanzes attached to the Princes of this, the 3rd class, is paid by Government, it will, I conceive, necessarily be placed on a similar footing with the other four. It is stationed at the mehaul of Prince Gholaum Mahomed, and consists of one naib and six privates, and is in the receipt of a monthly salary of thirty-seven Rupees.

4. The three elder Princes have invariably been informed by my predecessors, as well as by myself, that they ought not to indulge the hope that Government would augment their present stipends. Should they, therefore, renew their solicitations on this head, the instructions contained in the fifth paragraph of your letter, before referred to, will be conveyed to them, that the same cannot, on any plea whatever, be increased.

5. On the favorable decision of Government, with respect to the increase of the stipends of the 3rd class of Princes, they will also be apprised that no further augmentation can take place, and the orders I may receive along with the arrangement for the liquidation of their respective debts will be carried into prompt and immediate effect.

6. It having been found necessary by my

predecessor, Major Gilbert, to pay the stipend of 200 Rupees monthly, of the Begum, mother of Prince Surroorodeen, apart from the general stipend of the family, permit me to request of you to obtain the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council to the continuance of the same mode of payment, with authority to add fifty Rupees monthly thereto, as soon as the Princes' debts shall have been fully liquidated, otherwise I much fear the old lady will reap little or no benefit from the anticipated benevolence of Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. HUTHWAITE, Major,

Supdt. of the Mysore Princes.

Russapuglah, 27th August, 1823.

No. 1.—Prince Surgoorooddeen and Family.

116

AGE.		Number.	Names, &c.	Remarks.	Debts.	AMOUNT.	
Year.	Month.					RS.	A. P.
33		1	Prince Surgoorooddeen..				
		1	Begum Mother				
		1	Grand-mother				
			Sons—				
16		1	Shumsooddeen				
11		1	Kyko bad				
17		1	Daughter.....				
9		1	Ditto				
				Unmarried.			
					To borrowed and received of Ram- subaie and Bosteelal Misser, with interest included	7,000	0 0
					„ Ditto ditto of Gungarain Sir- ear, with ditto ditto	1,000	0 0
					N. B.—The first sum was ob- tained from the pledge of his of Tippeco's mother's jewels.		
		24	Khowasc				
		31			Total.....	8,000	0 0

No. 2.—*Prince Jemaooddeen and Family.*

AGE.		Number.	Names, &c.	Remarks.
Year.	Month.			
32.	8	1	Prince Jemaooddeen ...	
		1	Begum Mother	
		1	Mother-in-law	
		1	Neeka Begum	
			Son—	
16		1	Shah Allum	Unmarried.
		4	Khowases	{ Including one
				of Tippoo's.
		9		

No. 3.—Prince Moneerooddeen and Family.

118

Year.	Month.	Age.	Number.	Names, &c.	Remarks.	Debts.	AMOUNT.	
							RS.	A. P.
29			1	Prince Moneerooddeen.		To borrowed and received of Rasee Khemnaraun	5,200	0 0
			1	Begum Mother		" Macroo Mistry, for work	325	0 0
			1	Ditto of the Prince ...		" Cash borrowed and received of Baboo Ram Ghose	100	0 0
5			1	Begum Mother-in-law ...		" Ditto ditto of Gabur Mung-luni	100	0 0
			1	Daughter	Unmarried.	"		
1			1	Ditto	{ Including one of Hyderabad.	" Copper things purchased	250	0 0
			11	Khowases				
			17			Total	5,975	0 0

No. 4.—*Prince Gholaum Mahomed and Family.*

AGE.	Year.	Month.	Number.	Names, &c.	Remarks.	Debts.	AMOUNT.	
							RS.	A. P.
28	9		1	Prince Gholaum Mahomed			5,500	0 0
13			2	Begum Mothers				
12			1	Begum of the Prince				
11			1	Sons—				
			1	Feroz Shah				
			1	Secunder Sheka				
			4	Haleem Jehan				
			10	Daughters				
			10	Khowases				
			21			Total.....	5,500	0 0

No. 5.—Prince Ahmed and Family.

Year.	Month.	Number.	Name &c.	Remarks.	Debts.	AMOUNT.		
						Rs.	A.	P.
23		1	Prince Ahmed...		To Buggy purchased of Messrs Dykes and Co.....	650	0	0
		1	Begum Mother		" Horses' Medicines, by John Vaungulm.....	175	0	0
					" Inlay, Shoemaker, for Shoes and Boots	80	0	0
					" Messrs. Crall and Collier, for Pictures, &c.	610	0	0
4	6	1	Son infant		" Mr Dormoex, for Jewels and Silver things	2,142	0	0
					" Messrs Twentyman and Co, for ditto ditto ..	70	0	0
12		1	Daughter		" Mr. Malacai Lyon, for Horse purchased.....	4,000	0	0
10		1	Ditto	Unmarried.	" Captain Newton, for ditto.....	1,500	0	0
					" Mr Baker, for Horses' Medicines.....	145	0	0
6		1	Ditto		Natives.			
					" Rajoo Saun, for Wooden Articles.....	519	0	0
					" Sonatim Mullick, for Broad-cloth, &c	629	0	0
					" Juggomolun Race, for ditto	226	0	0
					" Cash borrowed, from the Begum	370	0	0
					" Jhuroo Sircar, for Nimrah, &c	65	0	0
					" Furakissen Dutt, for Broad-cloth, &c.	62	0	0
					" Cash borrowed of George Doss Race	816	0	0
					" Ditto ditto of Harroo-Hur Race	430	0	0
					" Panchann, Sircar, in pledge of things	1,500	0	0
					" Busteeall Mieser, ditto ditto.....	450	0	0
					" Cash borrowed of Juggernath Mieser	1,400	0	0
					" Georgehurn Dhur, for several articles.....	50	0	0
					N B.—The above debts are not included with interest.			
		16			Total.....	15,221	0	0

To

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HUTHWAITE,

Superintendent of the Affairs of the Mysore Princes.

SIR,

The Governor-General in Council having
Political Department. been pleased to determine that
the augmentation of the allowances of the
five Mysore Princes of the third class, granted
to them by the resolution of Government of
the 31st July, 1823, shall take effect retrospec-
tively from the 1st November, 1822, on the
4th of which month you submitted the appli-
cation from the Prince Gholaum Mahomed,
I am directed to acquaint you that the Acting
Sub-Treasurer will be authorized to pay to
you the arrears from the date above mentioned,
at the rate of 500 Rupees per mensem, thus
raising the allowances of the five Princes
named in the margin to Ru-
pees 2,000 per mensem each :
the last named, Prince Gho-
laum Ahmed, having died on the 12th April
last, the arrears due to his estate will of course
be calculated up to that date only.

2. You will clearly understand, that no
portion of the arrears or the augmentation is
to be paid to any of the Princes, until their

debts are arranged and settled, as proposed by you in your letter of the 28th August, 1823.

3. With respect to the concluding paragraph of the letter above referred to, I am directed to authorize you to continue the mode of payment to the Begum, mother of Prince Sobrooroodcen, and to add 50 Rupees per mensem thereto as soon as the Prince's debts shall have been fully liquidated.

4. You will also require the Prince Gholaum Mahomed to pay the guard of burkundazes in the same manner as those guards are paid by the other Princes; adverted to in the 3rd paragraph of your letter of the 28th August, 1823.

5. On the subject of your letter of the 29th April last, I am directed to inform you, that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction appropriation of the original stipend of the late Prince Gholaum Ahmed, videlicet 1,500 Rupees per mensem, agreeably to statement No. 1 submitted with your letter. His Lordship in Council also approves the suggestion contained in the 3rd paragraph of that letter, namely, that the guard should in future be paid by the Superintendent.

6. The plan proposed by you for the liquidation of the late Prince Gholaum Ahmed's

debts is approved by the Governor-General in Council, and you will accordingly proceed to settle them in the mode which you have suggested: you will also address the several parties, who have permitted the late Prince to contract debts to them contrary to the express orders of Government, as proposed in the 7th paragraph of your letter.

7. His Lordship in Council is further pleased to sanction the original stipend of the late Prince, to be drawn up to the end of the month of April last; as recommended in the 8th paragraph.

8. The Government having sanctioned the appropriation of the stipend of the late Gholam Ahmed, according to statement No. 1 submitted with your letter of the 29th April, above referred to, you will of course make provision for the child, whose birth was reported in your letter of the 14th August last out of the stipend settled on the mother.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. SWINTON;

Secy. to Govt.

Council Chamber, 15th October, 1824.

To

S. FRASER, ESQ.,

Depy. Secretary to Government, Persian Dept.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed despatch from the Prince Gholaum Mahomed, dated yesterday, representing the circumstances of an atrocious fraud practised by a Mahajun in the Burra Bazar of Calcutta, named Gunga Doss, towards him on the 29th ultimo.

Having made the most strict enquiry into the business, I find the Prince's statement of the transaction to be correct, and that he did, with his own hand, in his house at Russapuglah, pay to Gunga Doss the sum stated, and for which he holds a receipt. It appears that the Prince did not wish to trust his own servants with so large a sum of money, he therefore paid it himself to Gunga Doss, under promise that the jewels would be delivered up to two of the Prince's servants, who was to accompany him to Calcutta, to receive charge of them; but Gunga Doss contrived to make his escape, and has not since been met with. Finding that the offender had decamped with the Prince's jewels, I applied to

the Magistrates of this city for their assistance in recovering the property, but they appeared to doubt their authority to act upon the matter, at the same time they informed me that Gunga Doss was reported to have fled to Serampore. I am therefore induced to request that you will please to submit the case to Government, and to obtain such orders as may be deemed necessary, and perhaps its interference with the local authority at Serampore, for the apprehension of Gunga Doss and the recovery of jewellery as exhibited in the lists, which are stated by the Prince and others to be worth upwards of 10,000 Rupees.

The Prince's general character and conduct have been, as mentioned to me by my predecessor, extremely exemplary in every respect, and continues so uniformly correct, that I am induced to request that you will be pleased to bring it to the favourable notice of Government, and to obtain for him the advance of 4,000 Rupees, the amount he was compelled to borrow from another Mahajun to redeem his jewels from Gunga Doss, and for which he will now be much annoyed and troubled, having nothing to offer the Mahajun as security.

It is in justice to the Prince here to add,

for the information of His Lordship in Council, that he was compelled to contract the debt in which he is involved, to defray the expences of marriages and funeral in his family and other unavoidable charges, and not from the least disposition to extravagance. I therefore trust that these circumstances will weigh in the consideration of His Excellency the Vice-President in Council, and that the result may be the enunciation of an order granting the Prince the aid, by Company's law officers, if necessary, for the recovery of his jewels and the loan of 4,000 Rupees, to be paid by monthly instalments not exceeding 350 Rupees.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. CALDWELL, *Capt.*,
Superintendent.

Calcutta, 3rd April, 1827.

To

CAPTAIN CALDWELL,

Superintendent of the Mysore Princes.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, with its enclosures, stating that Prince Gholaüm Mahomed had been defrauded of many valuable jewels by a Mahajun of the name of Gunga Doss, who, it is supposed, has fled to Serampore, and soliciting the assistance of Government for their recovery.

2. The Right Honorable the Vice-President in Council does not conceive that the present is a case in which Government could interfere with the authorities at Serampore, as suggested by you for the apprehension of Gunga Doss ; but under the favorable testimony borne by you to the Prince's character, His Lordship in Council has been pleased to direct the Honorable Company's Attorney to afford his professional aid, if necessary, in communication with the Prince and yourself, for the recovery of the lost property.

3. His Lordship in Council has also been pleased to sanction an advance of Rupees 4,000 to the Prince as a loan, to be repaid

by a monthly instalment of 300 Rupees, as proposed in the last paragraph of your letter.

Will be sent hereafter. A Treasury order for that amount has accordingly been issued and will shortly be forwarded to you.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) S. FRASER,

Depy. Persn. Secy. to Govt., in charge

Persian Office, 20th April 1827.

To

S. FRASER, ESQ.,

Acting Persian Secretary.

SIR,

I have the honor to report to you, for the information of the Honorable the Governor-General in Council, that the jewels belonging to Prince Gholaum Mahomed, mentioned in my letter to you of 3rd April last, have been recovered by the professional exertions of the Honorable Company's law officers.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. CALDWELL.

Russapuglah, 22nd March, 1828.

To

GEORGE SWINTON, ESQ.,

Chief Secy. to Govt., Political Dept.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit for the consideration of the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council, an application from Prince Gholam Mahomed, to be allowed to become purchaser of the Cutcharies at Allipore, now offered for sale by Government.

Should there be no objection to the Prince's becoming the purchaser, when the property is put up for public sale, I take the liberty of suggesting that the amount be advanced by Government, and repaid by monthly stoppages from the Prince's stipend, in such proportions as may liquidate the advance within one or two years.

A Certificate from Mr. Surgeon Strong, of the unhealthy situation of the Prince's present residence, is herewith sent.

I am, &c.

(Signed) R. D. COLQUHOUN,

Offg. Superintendent.

Russapuollah, Supdt. Mysore
Princes' Office, 28th Nov., 1831.

To

CAPTAIN DAVIES,

Offg. Supdt. of the Mysore Princes.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt
 Political Department. of the late Officiating Super-
 intendent's letter, of the 28th ultimo, submit-
 ting Prince Gholaum Mahomed's application
 to become the purchaser of the Cutcharies at
 Allipore, now offered for sale by Govern-
 ment, and to acquaint you in reply, that his
 request for an advance of money on account
 of the purchase, to be repaid by instalments,
 cannot be complied with.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) GEO SWINTON,

*Chief Secy. to Government.**Council Chamber, 2nd December, 1831.*

To

GEORGE SWINTON, ESQ.,

Chief Secy. to Govt., Political Department.

SIR,

I have the honor to state, that a copy of
 your letter, of the 2nd instant, to my address,
 in reply to an application made by Prince

Gholaum Mahomed, was furnished to the Prince.

On my next visit to the Prince, he expressed to me his deep regret at his disappointment, and begged of me to examine his house, that I might be able to state that he had not made his request without sufficient cause.

From the state of Prince Gholaum Mahomed's house, and from its situation close to large tanks and rice grounds, I should decide it to be very unhealthy; it is also over-run with that destructive insect, the white-ant.

From these circumstances, and from the necessity the Prince will be under of re-building his present house, or purchasing a piece of ground elsewhere, in a more healthy situation, and thereon building, I am induced to comply with the Prince's request, to forward the accompanying letter, which I request the favor of your submitting to the Honorable the Vice-President in Council for consideration and orders.

I remain, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN DAVIES,

Offg. Superintendent.

Russapuglah, Supdt. Mysore }
Princes' Office, 24th Dec., 1831. }

To

CAPTAIN DAVIES,

Offg. Supdt. of the Mysore Princes.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, and to acquaint you in reply, that the Vice-President in Council sees no sufficient ground for departing from the decision already passed on the Prince Gholam Mahomed's application respecting the purchase of the old Cutcharie at Alliporé, for a dwelling-house.

The proposed payment of the purchase money, by instalments of Rupees 300 per mensem, from the Prince's stipend, is tantamount from the advance solicited in his former letter, and the Vice-President in Council deems it inexpedient to establish a precedent for sanctioning the advance of large sums to the Princes, which requires a protracted period for liquidation, by monthly deductions from their stipends.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) GEO. SWINTON;

*Chief Secy. to Government.**Council Chamber, 30th December, 1831.*

*Extract of a letter from Government, dated
24th December, 1832.*

"The only point which appears to require immediate attention, is that relating to the advance to be made on account of the marriage of the great-grand-children of Tip-poo Sultan; with regard to such cases, I am directed to observe, that with reference to the ability of the parents, to liquidate within a reasonable period the amount of the advance out of their stipends, the Vice-President in Council conceives that when such advances may be recommended by the Superintendent to be made, the amount in the case of a daughter should not exceed 1,000 Rupees, and in that of a son 1,200 Rupees, and that the period in which the advance is to be repaid by instalments, should not exceed 18 months."

FROM

PRINCE GHOLAUM. MAHOMED,

TO

LIEUT.-COLONEL H. HUTHWAITE,

Supt. of the Affairs of the Mysore Princes.

Letter, dated Russapuglah, 7th November, 1826, claiming the arrears of his stipend from Government.

To

PRINCE GHOGOLAUM MAHOMED,

Russapuglah.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, and inclosure of yesterday, I am under the necessity of returning you the latter, as it is totally impossible (as already mentioned to you in my former notes) to comply with your request.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. HUTHWAITE, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Superintendent.

Russapuglah, 13th November, 1826.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

The Memorial of Prince Ghogolaum Mahomed, son of the late Tippoo Sultan.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH, THAT

It is a 'proud distinction' of the British Government, that it is accessible to the appeals of its dependants, feeling themselves

aggrieved by a failure of that liberal justice which is its characteristic. Your Memorialist, therefore, considering himself to be in that predicament, intrudes himself on the notice of your Honorable Court.

2. In 1807 your Governor-General in Council, Lord Minto, fixed the rules for regulating the allowances to the family of your Memorialist's father, Tippoo Sultan, placed by the fate of war at the disposal of the British Government. By these rules each of the Princes of the third class (to which your Memorialist belonged) was to be raised to the grade of the second class; that is, were to receive (2,000 Rupees) two thousand Rupees monthly, on reaching the age of fifteen years, which your Memorialist attained in March, 1810.

3. These rules were (on the 23rd July, 1807) communicated to the officer superintending the affairs of the Mysore Princes, and it was their duty to have adjusted their allowances in obedience thereto. But, by inadvertence the rules were neglected; thus it was that your Memorialist's allowance was only raised from 1,000 Rupees to 1,500 Rupees per mensem, from the beginning of 1814, whereas it ought to have been increased to 2,000 Rupees in March, 1810.

4. Owing to the small allowance, and large family of your Memorialist, he suffered with them much privation, and became involved. His distresses were often urged by him to the superintending officers, and by them brought to the notice of Government. Thus, in particular, on the 4th January, 1821, Major Gilbert forwarded your Memorialist's representation of the 5th August, 1820, and recommended for him an augmentation of 500 Rupees monthly.

5. The Government, on the 4th August, 1821, replying to this (and to another letter from Major Gilbert, to your Memorialist, irrelevant) noticed the Resolutions of 1807, and informed Major Gilbert, that your Memorialist, as well as the other Princes of the third grade, were entitled to be placed on equality with those of the second; and the arrangements which would be made to raise their allowances would be communicated hereafter.

6. On the 4th November, 1821, Major Huthwaite (who had succeeded Major Gilbert) again brought your Memorialist's case under the notice of Government, which, on the 31st July, 1823, again recognizing his claim under the Resolutions of 1807, intimated its intention to sanction the increase on

receipt of a more detailed report as to the circumstances and embarrassments of your Memorialist and his brothers.

7. That report was made by Major Huthwaite on the 27th August, 1823, and on the 15th October, 1824, Government decided that your Memorialist should receive the benefit of the Rules of 1807, but with retrospect to November, 1822, only. The facts, that your Memorialist had long before attained manhood, and his distress had been before made known to Government, were unfortunately overlooked.

8. As soon as your Memorialist had discovered that he had not received his full right under the Resolutions of 1807, he lost no time in asserting his just claim. This he has frequently urged, but unfortunately without any effect.

9. At length, on the 1st January last, your Memorialist troubled Lord William Bentinck with a Memorial on the subject. His Lordship referred it to the Council, which, on the 18th March last, was pleased to decide that your Memorialist was not entitled to any augmentation of his allowance, on the ground that the period from which the augmentation

was to commence had been definitely settled at the time it was granted.

10. On this your Memorialist respectfully submits that his claim is not for augmentation, but the arrears, which he considers his just due, under the Rules of 1807, and to which he feels certain the Government would have held him to be entitled, had all the circumstances been fully considered.

11. Your Memorialist respectfully submits that the Government, in according his prayer, could only be considered as making over to him a deposit, which in justice must be regarded as having accumulated in its hands for his use, under the Resolutions quoted; and your Memorialist is not aware of any circumstances which repel or diminish his full and just claim.

12. It cannot be said, that on occasion of family events involving expence, he has received any gratuities to obviate the payment of which the graduated increase was provided. If it be so, let the amount be set off: even the inconsiderable sum which had been paid by Government for your Memorialist's guard has been by him refunded.

13. It cannot be said, that any misconduct

or imprudence on the part of your Memorialist has vitiated his claim. It does not appear that the Resolutions attach any such defeating condition; or if they did, it has been his good fortune to have obtained for his conduct the approbation of the officers in charge.

14. Nor can it be said that the period for the commencement of the regulated increase was discretionary, for the letter of the 23rd July, 1807, the superintending officer's, is distinct and explicit, that each Prince of the third class shall receive an allowance of 2,000 Rupees monthly, from the date of his attaining the age of fifteen years, and such increase was provided in lieu of other occasional grants, which domestic events would otherwise have constantly rendered necessary, and for which frequent appeals would have been made.

15. Your Memorialist further respectfully submits, that his claim receives strength from the fact, that of the amount of allowances receivable by the families of his grand-father and father, under Lord Mornington's instructions of the 4th, and treaty of the 22nd June, 1799, a very large part is not disbursed.

16. Under these circumstances, your Me

Memorialist ventures to hope that your Honorable Court, on consideration of the facts, and circumstances above set forth, will be pleased to recognize his right to the benefit of the Resolutions of 1807, from March 1810, and to direct your Governor-General in Council to adjust the claim now brought to the notice of your Honorable Court, which thereby will justly rectify an obvious oversight.

17. In conclusion, your Memorialist will only add, that were he an isolated individual he might prefer silence rather than importune your Honorable Court with his just demand, but he is surrounded with many married and marriageable descendants, for whom he feels more solicitude than for himself. By the Resolutions of 1807, they, as well as himself, are barred from preferring any appeal to the generosity of Government, which the urgency of their wants may dictate. He trusts, therefore, that he is not unreasonable in expecting the full measure of the benefits of those Resolutions, the grant of which is the declared ground of their exclusion from such resource, nor over-sanguine in his reliance that your Honorable Court, generously considering his dependant state, will justly award your Memorialist, a fund which

alone can avert from his descendants much suffering, and from his declining years severe embitterment.

Russapuglah, near Fort William,
11th May, 1835.

To

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED.

SIR,

Agreeably to the orders from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, received in reply to your petitions on the subject of your claims, the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to direct the payment of the arrears due to the members of the Mysore community, under certain provisions, and you, with your son and Syudeen, are vested with the payment of the sum due to the heirs of the late Prince Sooroodeen, under my supervision; I have therefore to request that you will favor me with a list of the debts due by his daughters and the other females of his family, and also a detailed schedule of the manner in which you propose to appropriate whatever balance may

remain after the liquidation of the debts
above noticed.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) J. CAULFIELD,

Supdt. of the Mysore Princes.

*Supt. Mysore Princes' Office, }
25th November, 1836. }*

To

H. H. PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED.

SIR,

I am directed to call upon you to pay the
following sums from the arrears recently paid
to you :—

On account of Guard.....Rs. 4,255 0

On account of House..... „ 5,000 0

9,255 0

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) J. CAULFIELD,

Supdt. of the Mysore Princes.

*Supt. Mysore Princes' Office, }
18th January, 1837. }*

To

THE FAMILY OF THE LATE PRINCE
SOOROORODEEN.

SIRS, . . .

I am directed to call upon you to pay the following sums from the arrears recently paid to you on account of the family of the late Prince Sooroorodeen :—

On account of funeral expenses of	
the late Prince Sooroorodeen	Rs. 8,000 0
Repairs of Building	„ 1,279 10
Guards	„ 4,690 0
Ground	„ 2,000 0
	<hr/>
	15,969 10

I am, &c.,

(Signed) CAULFIELD.

Supdt. of the Mysore Princes.

Supt. Mysore Princes' Office, }
8th January, 1837. }

To

COL. J. CAULFIELD, C. B.,

Supt. of the Affairs of the Mysore Princes.

SIR,

I have had the honor to receive two letters from you, dated the 18th instant, on the subject of refunds which you require from the sums recently paid by you on account of the accumulation of the arrears of allowances due to me, and my late brother Prince Sooroorodeen. Your letter has anticipated a communication which I was writing on the subject of the insufficiency of these payments, to satisfy the claims of myself, and representatives of my late brother, under the Resolutions of Lord Minto, passed in 1807, and I believe also the more recent resolutions of the Honorable the Court of Directors. By the annexed calculations, it appears that after deducting the payments lately made there remains on account of principal alone, the sum of Sa. Rs. 36,000 in my favor, and more than that in favor of my late brother. If the payments be mentioned on the result of any computation, I request the favor of your communicating the particulars, that I may be able to point out the oversight which I have

no doubt has been committed. The refund from the representatives of my brother has been made, and it would be my duty, immediately, to make up that required by me, but it is not at this moment in my power, for I have purchased a house in Calcutta with the money received. I, however, confidently trust, that on further consideration, the Supreme Government will not only abandon this claimed refund, both as regards myself and brothers' estate, but authorize to me and his representatives those payments which would put us in that state in which we should have been, had not the Resolutions of Lord Minto been overlooked to our prejudice. During the receipt of short allowances, we were compelled to borrow at high interest, and had our regulated stipend been paid in full, I and my brothers' representatives would be in possession of accumulations by interest exceeding the claims now preferred; I respectfully submit, therefore, that the monthly sums short paid to us ought to be considered as a fund which has accumulated at interest in the Treasury for our benefit, and that the account should be made up on that footing. One instance is sufficient to illustrate the loss and distress suffered by us from straightened

means. In 1831, when the public buildings at Allipore were for sale, I solicited an advance of 8,000 Rupees to purchase; this was refused, and the same building was sold, three years after, at auction, for a sum less than that which I would have willingly given. On the subject of the refunds, I further respectfully submit, that the guards were part of the Superintendent's establishment, and that, probably, when the expenditure on account of the houses was made, the liberality of the Government did not contemplate any reclamation. As to the claim of 8,000 Rupees in particular, expended on the funeral of my brother, I would remark that his death was immediately followed by a reduction of more than one-fourth of his allowance, consequently this particular item might be justly regarded as a charge on this saving. In conclusion, I beg on the part of myself and the representatives of my brother, to disclaim all desire to enter into any discussion as to the items of refund claimed. One only, which is that the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council will reconsider the subject with reference to what I have stated, and that he will be pleased to direct that any sum which may be found justly chargeable, be brought to the debit of

the accounts proposed, in which may be credited the principal and interest due on the arrears of the allowances claimable by myself and brothers' representatives, the balance being receivable or payable by us respectively.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) PRINCE GHOLAUM MAHOMED.

Russapuglah, 24th January, 1837.

Calculation showing sum due as Principal of Arrears to Prince Gholaum Mahomed.

Allowance at the rate of Rs. 2,000			
per mensem, from 1st March,			
1810, to 31st Oct. 1822, is 152			
months	Rs.	304,000	0 0
Less received during the same			
period, viz., at 1,000 Rs. for 67			
months, and at 1,500 Rs. for 115			
months	„	209,500	0 0
	Sa. Rs.	94,500	0 0
Less paid on account in Dec., 1836	„	58,500	0 0
Balance of Principal.....	„	36,000	0 0

To

COL. J. CAULFIELD, C. B.,

Supdt. of the Mysore Princes.

SIR,

I am, desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 21st. instant, submitting an explanation of the difference between the deductions shown by the revised schedule furnished by the Civil Auditor, and the statement by yourself, and in reply, to acquaint you that, under the circumstances which you have mentioned, the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to resolve, that the Princes shall not be called upon to refund sums formerly granted for funeral expenses, guards, lands, and the erection of public buildings.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. H. MACNAGHTEN,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Fort William, 24th January, 1837.

To

COL. J. CAULFIELD, C. B.,

Supdt. of the Mysore Princes.

SIR,

I am desired by the Right Hon'ble the Political Department Governor of Bengal, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 1st instant, forwarding an original letter from Prince Gholam Mahomed, and in reply, to acquaint you for the information of that Prince, that (as you will have been apprized by my letter, dated the 24th ultimo,) the claim to refund on the part of Government has been abandoned in compliance with your recommendation; but that His Lordship cannot consent to alter the period already fixed for the computation of arrears.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. H. MACNAGHTEN,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Fort William, 7th February, 1837.

To

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have the pleasure to inform you that Government, on my recommendation, has relinquished all claims upon you for charges, on account of land, houses, guards, and funeral expences, but cannot give up the amount which you received, in excess of your arrears, which you are required to refund, viz., Sa. Rs. 800 (eight hundred.)

" I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. CAULFIELD,

Supdt. of the Mysore Princes.

Supdt. Mysore Princes' Office,

8th February, 1837.

To

W. H. MACNAGHTEN, ESQ.,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal

SIR,

I have the honor to forward three petitions to the address of the Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal, and at the same time to submit various applications from the individuals of the Mysore family, for his Lordship's orders.

No. 5.—*Nephews and Nieces of the late Tippoo Sultan.*

	Amount of Stipend.	REMARKS
Nowab Golam Allee :	700	This individual, though only a nephew, receives, without any substantive reason, Rs. 180 per month more than any of the late Sultan's grand-sons.
1 Niece	100	
1 Grand-nephew, Noorulluk	240	This lad has been in the receipt of Rs. 240 per month since his infancy, without any substantive reason for an income so much above his wants.
1 Grand-niece	40	
1 Ditto ditto	100	This child is about 5 years old at present, and has received this pension from her birth, which is surely more than is requisite for her support.

To

THE CHIEF SECY. TO GOVERNMENT.

SIR,

With reference to the letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to your address, dated the 28th November last, referred for the report of his office, by order of Government, dated the ——— of the following month, requiring explanation with respect to the discrepancy therein noticed between the amount of expenditure on account of the *Mysore Fund*, exhibited in the memorandum furnished by the Accountant-General at Fort William, to the Superintendent of the Mysore Princes, and that given by the Schedules, received by the latter officer from Veilore and Mysore, for the year 1834-35, and adverting to my report, by endorsement on the above letter, under date the 21st December last, stating, that references on the subject had been addressed to the Commissioner for the affairs of Mysore and to the Officer Commanding at Veilore, on receipt of whose replies the required explanation would be furnished. I have now the honor to report for the information of Government, and the Bengal Government, as follows:—

2. It appears from the replies to the

references above adverted to, received from the Commissioner in Mysore and the Officer Commanding at Vellore, that the statement furnished by them, respectively, to the Superintendent of the Mysore Princes, in Bengal, contained only memo. and of partial charges defrayed by the Resident in Mysore for July 1836, and by Paymaster of Stipends at Vellore for the preceding month, which memoranda were furnished in consequence of an application from the Superintendent, and it is therefore evident that the actual charges embraced in the accounts furnished by the Accountant-General at Fort William, taken from those rendered to him from this department, for 1834-35, could not agree with the average per year, which, it is apprehended, was assumed by the Superintendent of the Mysore Princes, from the partial expenditure of one month of 1836-37 at Mysore and Vellore.

3. I beg to forward herewith a statement of actual payments made by the Resident in Mysore, the Commissioner in Mysore, the Resident at Hyderabad, the Paymaster of Stipends at Vellore, the Principal Collector of Vellore, and by the Sub-Treasurer at Fort St. George, on account of the *Mysore Fund*, during the year 1834-35, amounting in the

aggregate to Rs. 2,00,492-11-5, which will agree with the sums entered in the accounts rendered by this office to the Accountant-General at Fort William.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. G. TURNBULL,

Accountant General.

Fort St. George, Acct. General's }
Office, 22nd April, 1837. }

Statement of Sums paid by the Government of Fort St. George, to the families of Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultan, and to different Officers who were in their service, with several other disbursements belonging to the same account, chargeable to the Mysore Fund, from 1st May, 1834, to 30th April, 1835.

*Pay Master of Stipends at
Vellore.*

Payments made en account of
Pensions and Allowances,
&c., to the families of Hyder
Ally Khan and Tippoo
Sultan—

In May, 1834, ...	11,531	6	2
„ June „ ...	11,841	15	11
3, July „ ...	9,824	12	8

In Aug., 1834	9,989	5	4
„ Sept. „ ...	9,795	6	9
„ Oct. „ ...	12,212	9	8
„ Nov. „ ..	10,482	10	7
„ Dec. „ ...	7,377	4	5
„ Jan., 1835...	7,400	11	3
„ Feb. „ ...	7,820	13	4
„ March „ ...	7,280	13	4
„ April „ ...	7,280	9	10
	1,12,838	7	3

Payments made on account of			
Salary and Office Establishment of the Pay Master of			
Stipends at Vellore, from 1st			
May, 1834, to 30th April, 1835,	4,711	0	0
Ditto on account of Repairs of			
Palaces, and sundry extraordinary charges.....	1,197	13	10
Ditto on account of Cloths for			
Mahals, in May, 1834.....	26,443	15	0
Ditto on account of Pensions to			
Hurcarrahs, from May, 1834,			
to April, 1835.....	1,406	12	0
Ditto on account of donation to			
discharge Puckallics and			
Washermen	1,056	0	0
	1,44,654	0	1

Residents at Mysore.

Ditto on account of Pensions to sundry Officers formerly in the service of Hy-
der Ally Khan and Tippoo
Sultan—

In May, 1834... 4,152 5 2

In June, 1834	3,444	2	6	
„ July „ ...	3,168	3	6	
„ Aug. „ ...	2,952	15	10	
„ Sept. „ ...	4,044	2	6	
„ Oct. „	2,961	10	9	
„ Nov. „ ...	2,246	4	11	
„ Dec. „ ...	3,930	11	7	
				26,900 8 9

Payments made on account of expenses of the Mosques and Tombs in Mysore, from 1st May to 31st December, 1834,	5,625	4	9	
				36,525 13 6

*Commissioner for the Govern-
ment of the Territories of the
Rajah of Mysore.*

Ditto on account of Pensions
to sundry Officers formerly
in the service of Hyder Ally
Khan and Tippoo Sultan—

In Jan., 1835...	3,023	8	3	
„ Feb. „ ...	2,569	6	11	
„ March „ ...	2,368	8	3	
„ April „ ...	2,363	8	3	
				10,319 15 8

Ditto on account of expenses of the Mosques and Tombs in Mysore, from 1st January to 30th April, 1835.....	4,784	14	2	
				15,104 13 10

Residents at Hyderabad.

Ditto on account of Pension
to the family of Meer

FTH

Hussain, from 1st May,
1834, to 30th April, 1835, at

175 0 0

Principal Collector of Yellore.

Payments made on account of
Pension to Buda Rajah Saiba,
widow of the late Syed Ally
Mahomed Cauder, from 1st
May, 1834, to 30th April,
1835, at Rs. 87-8 per
month

1,050 0 0

Sub-Treasurer at Fort St. George.

Ditto on account of Pension to
Meer Golam Mohideen, from
May, 1834, to April, 1835, at
Rs. 66-8 per month

798 0 0

Ditto on account of Pension to
Auzeezabee, from May, 1834,
to April, 1835, at Rs. 35 per
month

420 0 0

Ditto on account of Pension
to the late Syed Ashruff and
his son Boodunally, from May,
1834, to April, 1835, at Rs.
72-14-8 per month

875 0 0

Ditto on account of Pension
to Zouhra Beebee and Emam
Beebee, from May, 1834, to
April, 1835, at Rs. 21 per
month

252 0 0

Ditto on account of Pension to
Roubā Beebee, widow of the
late Syed Madurooddeen, from
May, 1834, to April, 1835,
at Rs. 52-8 per month

630 0 0

Payments made on account of a
 bill of the Agent to the Carna-
 tic Chronicle Press, for com-
 posing and correcting two no-
 tices in Teloogoo language,
 on account of tenders for
 supplying provisions for in-
 mates of the Mahars in the
 Fort of Vellore

8 0 0

 2,983 0 0

 Total, Co.'s Rs. 2,60,492 11 5

E. E.

(Signed) J. G. TURNBULL,

Accountant-General.

(True copy)

(Signed) R. CLERK,

Secy. to Government.

(True copy)

(Signed) W. H. MAGNAGHTEN,

Secy. to Govt. of Bengal.

Fort St. George, Accountant-
 General's Office, 22nd April, 1837.

1669

To

THE SUPDT. OF THE MYSORE PRINCES,

Russapuglah.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 5th Instant, together with its original enclosure, and in reply to acquaint you that the report referred to by Prince Ghulam Mahomed is entirely without foundation. I beg to return the Prince's letter to you.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. D. STOKES,

Resident.

(True copy)

(Signed) J. W. JOUSELEY,

Superintendent.

Mysore Residency, Yelwath.

20th July, 1839.

Mysore Commissioner's Office.

FROM

MAJOR GENERAL M. CUBBON,

*Commissioner for the government of the Territories
of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore.*

TO

CAPTAIN F. HAYES,

Officiating Superintendent of the Mysore Princes.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 13th ultimo. No. 319, and to inform you, with reference to your previous letter of the 1st July, and its accompanying letter to your address, from Prince Gholam Mahomed, that the goombuz of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultan at Seringapatam is under the special charge of the Commissioner for the government of the Territories of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore; whose duty it is to see that the funds allotted for its support are properly appropriated; that most of the officers of the establishment attached to it are old servants;

and that, until the termination of an enquiry now in progress, it will be impossible to say whether any change in the present management may be necessary or otherwise.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) M. CUBBON,

Commissioner.

(True copy)

(Signed). O. CAVENAGH,

Supt. of the Mysore Princes.

Bangalore,
7th December, 1850.

REPLY.

Extract from a Letter from Mr. Secy. Macnaghten, dated 19th July, 1836, to the reply of Col. Caulfield's letter, dated 27th May, 1836.

Para. 24. "The stipends received by the grand-sons and their descendants will be divided among their children or other dependant relatives, whether they be few or numerous, in the proportion of one-eighth to the widower, widows, and a double Share to the male."

To

THE HON'BLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

*The Memorial of Prince
Gholam Mahomed, son of
the late Tippoo Sultan,*

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH, THAT

Your Memorialist believes that your Hon'ble Court, on his former Memorial, dated 11th May, 1835, was graciously pleased to authorize your Governor-General in Council to pay to him those arrears of the allowance which were justly claimable by him under

the Rules fixed by Lord Minto, in 1807, in regard to the stipends receivable by the members of your Memorialist's family, and he gratefully acknowledges the liberality of your Hon'ble Court.

2. In December last, the Superintendent of the affairs of the Mysore Princes sent to your Memorialist the sum of Sicca Rupees 56,500, on account of the arrears in question, without any explanation. As this sum was considerably less than that due for principal alone, your Memorialist was about to address the Superintendent on the subject, when he received a letter (dated 18th January,) in which he required your Memorialist to refund the sum of Sicca Rupees 9,255, for the items mentioned in the margin. disbursed many years ago, on account of your Memorialist.

3. To his reply of the 24th January, your Memorialist annexed the subjoined calculation, which shewed the total principal of the arrears to be Sicca Rupees 94,500, and, consequently, a balance in favor of your Memorialist, Sicca Rupees 36,000. Your Memorialist at the same time requested that if the sum paid, were the result of any calculation, the particulars thereof might be communi-

cated, and, farther, that he might be allowed the benefit of an account of the arrears made up with interest, in which, to the charge of the items claimed, he did not object, provided the Governor-General in Council deemed the reclamation just with reference to their nature and intentions of the former Government.

4. But before your Memorialist's letter was submitted, the Supreme Government, at the recommendation of the Superintendent, had decided to abandon its demand, and on the 8th February, the Superintendent informed your Memorialist accordingly. He also, on the 13th, forwarded to your Memorialist copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Political Department, dated 7th February, noticing the letter of your Memorialist of the 24th January. The Superintendent informed your Memorialist, that the enclosure regarded "his application to be allowed arrears from the age of fifteen instead of eighteen," and from the inclosure, your Memorialist learnt that the Governor-General in Council could not consent to alter the period already fixed for the computation of the arrears.

5. On the 20th February, your Memorialist forwarded to the Governor-General in Council a letter on the subject of the com-

munication noticed, praying to be allowed the full benefit of the resolutions of your Hon'ble Court, and of an account made up with interest, and alternatively requesting, that if any modification of the Rules of 1807 were contemplated to his prejudice, the reasons of the same might be explained. Your Memorialist also repeated his request, that the elements of the calculation, whence the sum 58,500 resulted, might be communicated.

6. Your Memorialist rested, and still rests, his claim to an account made up with interest on these grounds. It was by an oversight, that in 1816, he did not receive the regulated increase to his allowance, and the notification of this oversight is the object contemplated by your Hon'ble Court. It follows, therefore, that that object can only be justly effected by making the condition of your Memorialist that which it would be, had no mistake been committed, and for that purpose the account proposed is necessary.

7. Your Memorialist at the same time, urged, that during the period of short allowance received, he had suffered great privation and had borrowed money at high interest, and he might have added, that the increase by

interest on the withheld part of his allowance, would now amount to a sum considerably increasing the items of which the reclamation had been made.

8. The Superintendent, however, on the 22nd February, declined to forward your Memorialist's letter to the Governor-General in Council, and this refusal he repeated on the 28th, because (so he added) "the Governor-General of India had decided that eighteen years shall be the age of majority."

9. But the Superintendent subsequently acceded to the request of your Memorialist, whom, on the 24th ultmo, he informed that your Memorialist's letter, to the address of the Governor-General in Council, would be forwarded to for the consideration of your Honorable Court.

10. On the foregoing narrative, your Memorialist submits that he might have reasonably expected that the Supreme Government would have informed him of the reasons which influenced it in altering the Rules of 1807 and disregarding the instructions of your Honorable Court. Instead, however, of an explicit explanation, your Memorialist is left to the vague conjecture suggested by a few

scanty and inconsistent words, which have perhaps unintentionally escaped the Superintendent.

11. It may be perhaps meant, that Lord Minto, in fixing the Rules of 1807, was solely influenced by the legal termination of minority, which he supposed to end with the fifteenth, while it really ceased with the eighteenth year, and that therefore the retrospective modification of those rules is proper. If such be the uncommunicated argument of the Governor-General in Council, your Memorialist would respectfully reply, that the rules in question had no reference to the legal cessation of minority, but define certain rights at a certain age, with the avowed purpose of obviating all appeals to the liberality of Government on any occasion. Your Memorialist has no doubt, but that in framing those rules, a benevolent consideration of the dignity of our unfortunate family, and a just regard to the treaty of 1799, had their due influence.

12. But in point of fact a Moslem legally
See Futwah annexed. ceases to be a minor at the age of fifteen, by the Mahomedan law, recognized by the regulations of Government, and judicial precedents. It is true that a particular law of the British Government will not

allow a sole Zemindar to have charge of a taxed estate until he attains the age of eighteen, but by this special Revenue Rule, the general law as to the adult age remains unaffected.

13. In conclusion, your Memorialist humbly urges that he had attained manhood; incurred the cares and expenses of a family, and became a father before the close of his fifteenth year; that at that epoch he was entitled to the increase allowed by the Regulation of 1807, without any reference to the legal adulthood (which, nevertheless, he had attained), and that he can only now be deprived of the full benefit of that Rule by a retrospective alteration, irreconcilable with justice and reason; your Memorialist therefore (referring your Hon'ble Court to his former memorial) respectfully appeals to its equity, and prays that, recognizing his full right under the Rule mentioned, it will be pleased to instruct the Governor-General in Council to make to him the payment which will render his position that which it would now be, had no oversight been committed to his prejudice.

P. GHOLAM MAHOMED.

• 4th April, 1837.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Calculation Referred to in 3rd Paragraph.

Allowance at the rate of 2,000 Sa. Rs. per	• •
mensem, from 1st March, 1810, to 30th	•
October, 1822, is 152 months,.....	Sa. Rs. 3,04,000
Less received during the same period,	
viz., at 1,000 Sa. Rs., for 37 months,	• •
and at 1,500 for 115 months	„ 2,09,500
Difference	Sa. Rs. 94,500
Less paid on account in Dec., 1826... ..	„ 58,500
Balance of Principal, without Interest.....	Sa. Rs. 36,000

No. 2.

Translation of Futwah of Kazi Abdool Baree and eleven other principal Moulvies of Calcutta.

Question. • What is your Dictum in regard to the earliest and latest period of the adulthood of youths and girls ?

Answer. The earliest period of the adulthood of boys is the age of twelve years, and of girls that of nine. Of the authority of this passage is the *Hidayah*—“The earliest period thereof in the case of boys is the age

of twelve, and of nine in the case of girls." The latest period in regard to both is fifteen years. On the authority of this passage is the *Kefayah*, copied from the *Kafe* :—

"The age at which the puberty of a boy or a girl is presumed, is when they arrive in their fifteenth year, according to Aboo Yoo-sof, and Mahomed and Shafi, and this is a tradition of Aboo Hunnifah."

Futwahs are given according to this doctrine.

ما قولكم رحمكم الله تعالى

اندرينکه اقل مدت بلوغ غلام و جاريه
و اکثر مدت بلوغ اينها چيست بينوا توجروا
الجواب اقل مدت بلوغ دو حق غلام دوازده
سال است و در حق جاريه نه سال است
لما في الهداية و ادنى المدته لذلك في
حق الغلام اثنا عشر سنة و في حق
الجارية تسع سنين و اکثر مدت بلوغ هر
واحد پانزده سال است لما في الغفاية
نقلا عن الكافي للعلامة النفي و السنن
النفي يحكم ببلوغ الغلام و الجارية اذا اتتا
اليه خمس عشر سنة عند ابي يوسف
و محمد و الشافعي رحمهم الله و هو رواية
عن ابي حنيفة رت و عليه الفتوى و الله
اعلم بالصدق و الصواب

احمد
كبير

غياث الدين محمد

محمد وجيه

بشير الدين محمد

محمد محي الدين

سيد محمد حسين

نور الحق

محمد علي

سيد علي

محمد مرتضى

عبد الرب

عبد الباري
قاضي شهركله

Extract from the Proceedings of the Honble the President in Council, in the Political Department, under date the 18th July, 1838.

1. We now proceed to notice the communications enumerated in the margin from the Government of Bengal on the subject of the Mysore Princes.

2. We shall first advert to the proceedings in execution of our orders respecting the arrears due to the five Princes of the third class.

3. In admitting the surviving Princes, and the families of such as were deceased, to the benefit of the arrears due in consequence of their having been admitted to the highest rate of pension at a later date than had been promised, it was at first intended to deduct from this amount such sums as had been, in the intermediate period, granted to the Princes, over and above their fixed stipends, for house rent, purchase of house or furniture, medical assistance, or any other incidental expences. The intention, however, at the recommendation of the Superintendent, Col. Caulfield, was abandoned, and (considering the small amount, which would be saved, and especially considering that we do not grant interest on the arrears, which have been so long withheld), it

would have been at last ungracious to have persevered in it.

4. In computing the amount of arrears, you have determined that the "age of manhood," at which the Princes became entitled to the increase of allowance, shall be held to be 18 years instead of 15, the age which we originally suggested, this diminishing considerably the amount claimable by the parties. Prince Gholam Mahomed has, in consequence, addressed us through you a memorial, claiming arrears from the age of 15, with a further request that interest be allowed. The latter request we must at once pronounce inadmissible, although in the failure to redeem Lord Minto's promise, the Princes were not treated with strict justice, yet the delay of Government to perform an act of liberality, which was originally spontaneous, cannot be assimilated to the withholding of a just debt, for which interest is fairly claimable. So long as it is retained, we are of opinion that the faith of the British Government is completely redeemed by granting the arrears without interest.

5. Without, however, entering into the question, whether we might in strict justice have fixed the "age of manhood" somewhat

to be more than 15 years, we are desirous to act upon the most liberal construction of Lord Minto's promise, and upon that which we have ourselves adopted in our answer to the memorial of Prince Jamahooddeen, copy of which is a number in the packet. You will therefore adjust the amount to be paid to the several parties, on the principle of allowing the claim of the five Princes from the period of their attaining the age of 15.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. W. J. OUSELEY,

Superintendent.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the President in Council, in the Political Department, under date the 18th July, 1838.

COLONEL CAULFIELD, the Superintendent, has proposed a scheme which you have referred to our consideration, for releasing the grand-children and more remote descendants of Tippoo Sultan, from the greater part of the restrictions to which they are now subject in respect to residence, abolishing the present arrangement of their superintendence, and putting an end to all future concerns of Go-

government in their affairs, by granting to them severally pensions, according to certain fixed rules, which pensions are henceforth to be their own property, and to descend according to the ordinary rules of inheritance; the adoption of this plan to be dependent on the consent of the stipendiaries themselves, to which we must add, that it must also be in accordance not only with the letter, but the *spirit of the partition Treaty of Mysore with the Nizam*. The result would be a considerable immediate increase of expence, but according to Colonel Caulfield's calculations, a great ultimate saving. This saving, however, is to arise from resuming at the death of incumbents, all the pensions not proposed to be commuted, and this resumption, if allowable at all, would apparently be equally practicable, and regularly allowable under the existing system.

9th. In reply you stated, that in your opinion the scheme proposed by the Superintendent has much to recommend it, if the individual of the family should be disposed generally to avail themselves of the terms suggested. They would thus become members, and perhaps useful members of the community, instead of being congregated in one

spot, and leading a life of idleness, a result which, we think with you and the Superintendent, would be extremely desirable. We have indeed more than once expressed to you our opinion, that the perpetuation and indefinite multiplication of a class of pensioned, and in some measure privileged persons like these stipendiaries, is in many ways undesirable. We may add, that arrangements, which keep such families before the public eye, have now rather a tendency to frustrate than to promote the political objects which those arrangements had originally in view.

True copy of the Extract of the Proceedings.

(Signed) J. W. J. OUSELEY,
Superintendent.

Extracts, Paragraphs 18th and 19th, from a Despatch from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, dated the 21st April, No. 8, of 1811.

Para. 18th. The plan proposed by Colonel Caulfield, for a commutation of the stipends of the Mysore Princes, having been abandoned from its being unacceptable to the parties concerned, you have had under your consideration the possible means of improving the

condition of these stipendiaries, and you have referred to us propositions by Capt. Ouseley, for adding to the allowances of the poorer members of the family, from the amount of the stipends, which have at different periods lapsed to Government ; with this proposition, we cannot, as a general arrangement, comply. Our right is clear, both by the letter and *spirit* of the *Treaty*, not only to resume stipend on failure of heirs, but to re-consider their amount on each occasion of the death of a stipendiary. There is neither policy nor humanity in perpetuating at the public expence a constantly increasing body of idle, and therefore in most cases, worthless pensioners. The members of the family should not be encouraged to look upon the lapsed stipends as a fund on which they are entitled to draw for the supply of their wants, and though we do not interdict the occasional grant of augmented allowances, it should be restricted to special cases, and should be considered as exclusively a reward for meritorious conduct.

Para. 19th. The Bengal Government is of opinion that the practice which has hitherto obtained of leaving sons, during the lives of their fathers, in complete dependence upon them, may, for various reasons, be usefully de-

parted from, and has accordingly determined that allowances not exceeding in the aggregate one-third of their father's stipend shall, for the future, be granted to sons on their coming of age and forming a separate establishment; these allowances merging at the father's death in the share of his stipend which devolves on each son. On this principle, allowances have at once been granted to the amount of Co.'s Rs. 2,201 per month. We do not object to these grants, but, we think that the system which they introduce, should be considered as entirely superseding the previous system of hereditary succession to stipends, and that you ought not in future to consider the whole of the father's allowances as necessarily to be divided among his children. The advantage of an independant provision, at an earlier period of life, is an equivalent for a considerable diminution of ultimate emolument. We at the same time approve of your adhering to the just principles of not attempting to equalize the provision of all persons who are at an equal distance from the common ancestor; which as the Governor-General justly remarked would, especially where polygamy prevails, tend **most injuriously** to destroy the check upon an unlimited increase

of families. In any reduction therefore of stipends on the decease of incumbents, some other principle should be adopted than that of proportioning the amount continued to the numbers of persons to be supported from it. *The distribution should rather be made in such a manner as to strengthen, instead of weakening, the inducements to prudence and self-control.*

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. W. J. OUSELEY,
Superintendent.

To.

MAJOR J. W. J. OUSELEY,

Supdt., Mysore Princes.

SIR,

I am directed by the Deputy-Governor Political Department. of Bengal to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 5th instant, with the plan of a musjid proposed to be erected by the Prince Gholam Mahomed, on the ground he has purchased in Calcutta, dedicating it to the Hon'ble Company, in consequence of the admission of his claim to arrears of past years' stipend. The Prince is desirous to name cer-

tain officers of Government trustees of the musjid, which is the object of the present reference.

In reply, I am directed to state that the Deputy-Governor has no objection to the Cazeeouf Kozat and Moosty of the Sudder Court, with the Aumen of the Madrisa, being nominated trustees to the proposed musjid, presuming of course that they are willing to undertake the trust, and that it will always be optional with their successors to continue in its exercise, or to decline the duty. With respect to the inscription proposed to be placed on the musjid, I am directed to suggest that the Prince submit it to the approval of the Governor-General, before placing it on the building.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

*Fort William, }
-10th July, 1839. }*

To

M. H. PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have to thank you for your obliging letter, and to express my opinion, that the inscription proposed by you for the mosque which you are building is, in all respects, unobjectionable and proper—I would only suggest to you the omission of the word “laudable”—the sense is very good without it, and it is not precisely the word which an Englishman would use in that place.

I am, very faithfully and sincerely,

(Signed) AUCKLAND.

Govt. House,
28th Sept., 1840.

INSCRIPTION.

This mosque was erected during the Government of the Right Hon'ble G. Earl Auckland, G. C. B., by Prince Gholam Mahomed, son of the late Tippoo Sultan, as a token of gratitude, for the arrears of stipend received by him from the Hon'ble the Court

of Directors, and in commemoration of their
 "LAUDABLE" favor.

A. D. 1840.

To

MAJOR J. W. J. OUSELEY,

Supdt., Mysore Princes.

SIR,

I have dedicated to pious purposes the following pieces of ground in the 24-Pergunnahs at Arrackpore, near Riepore; 6 biggahs 15 cottahs dedicated as a public cemetery; at Channepore, 6 biggahs 19 cottahs, dedicated as a public musjid and imambarrah.

The first piece is Mal land, paying the yearly rent of 13 Sicca Rupees 6 pie, to the zemindars, viz., to Government eight shares, to Ramdhun Bose three shares, and to Debendernath Tagore five shares.

Of the second piece, 1 biggah 13 cottahs is Lakhiraz, and 5 biggahs 6 cottahs is Mal, of this latter, 4 biggahs 10 cottahs is liable to the rent of 6 Sicca Rupees 14 annas 10 gundahs, of which Debendernath Tagore gets 2 Sicca Rupees 8 annas, and Rajah Sibkissen 4 Sicca Rupees 6 annas 10 gundahs, on the resi-

due, 1 biggah 13 cottahs, I pay to the Collector 1 Sicca Rupees 1 anna 4 gundahs. The whole rent is therefore 7 Sicca Rupees 15 annas 14 gundahs.

I solicit your good office in obtaining from Government a Nafi grant for the above lands, and I am ready to deposit in the Collectory the deeds of Waki. My request in substance is thus, that the Government will forego the rents received by it, and remit to the zemindars their above defined quotas, or if not, I am willing to pay any fee that may be chargeable, agreeable to the usage and regulations for the purpose of granting grounds on such acts, free of revenue.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) GOLAM MAHOMED.

Russapuglah, 29th July, 1839.

	Bgs.	Ctis.		Sa.Rs.	A.	P.	G.
Ground for Cemetery ..	6	15	Revenue ..	16	0	6	0
Ground for Musjid	5	6	..	7	15	6	4
Total Revenue, Sa.Rs.				21	0	0	4

(True copy)

Circular.

To

CAZEE GHOLAM SOOBHAN.

CAZEE ABDOOL BAREE.

CAZEE MOOFTEE MOHAMMUD MOORAD.

AMEEN HAFIZE AHMED KUBEER.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Deputy-
Political Department. Governor of Bengal, to trans-
mit for your information the accompanying
copy of a letter to the Superintendent of the
Mysore Princes, dated the 10th ultimo, re-
garding Prince Gholam Mahomed's desire to
erect a mosque and appointing you trustees of
the musjid.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Fort William, 14th August, 1839.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the President in Council in the Political Department, under date the 28th August, 1839.

Read a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated the 14th instant, submitting a letter from the Superintendent of the Mysore Princes, regarding certain spots of ground allotted by Prince Gholam Mahomed for a public burying ground.

Resolution.—The President in Council is of opinion that the appropriation of the ground as a public burying place for the population of the city and suburbs, is a public object of sufficient importance to warrant the remission of the land revenue chargeable upon the ground appropriated. The papers are, accordingly transferred, in order that the land may be measured, and the necessary steps taken to effect the remission, when the appropriation shall have been completed.

To

H. H. PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and of its enclosure of the 28th ultimo, on the subject of the remission of revenue sanctioned by Government on certain parcels of land appropriated by you to public purposes, in Zillah 24-Purgunnahs, and in reply, to annex, for your information, a copy of the orders of Government, No. 212, under date the 21st February, 1843, sanctioning the remission noted on the margin, in the above district.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) J. J. HARVEY,

Offg. Commissioner.

Allipore, 28th April, 1843.

(Office No. 212.)

To

E. CURRIE, ESQ.

*Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue,**Fort William, 21st February 1843.*

SIR,

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Deputy-
Revenue Governor of Bengal to ac-
knowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 63,
of the 3rd instant, and to inform you in

Regulation No. of Estate	Amount of Remission.		
	Rs.	As.	P.
151	1	3	2
Ditto	0	6	5
152	1	13	2
155	4	0	9
56	5	13	4
Total.....	13	4	10

reply, that His Honor is pleased to sanction the reduction proposed in the jummas of five estates in the 24-Purgunnahs, as noted in the margin, on account of remissions granted to the Zemindars for lands appropriated by Prince Gholam Mahomed for a public cemetery, musjid, and imainbarrah, amounting, in the aggregate, to Rupees 13-4-10.

2nd. The enclosure of your letter is re-

turned, a copy having been kept for record.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. S. TORRENS,

Offg. Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

(True copy.)

(Signed) E. GURRIE, *Secy.*

SUDDER BOARD OF REVENUE,
Fort William, 7th March, 1843.

(True copy.)

(Signed) W. TWIDALE, *Asst.*

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
18TH DIVISION, 8th April, 1843.

FROM

H. T. PRINSEP, ESQ.

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

TO

H. T. PRINSEP, ESQ.

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Political Dept.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt
Political Department, of your letter, dated the 22nd
ultimo, and in reply to state that His Excel-

lency, the President in Council, approves the principle on which it is proposed to make a provision for the grown-up children of the living members of the family of the late Tippoo Sultan, but thinks the proposition for adding to the stipends of those members of the family who have small incomes, but are deserving from conduct, to be a different question, to be submitted to the Hon'ble Court of Directors, on whose orders the present scheme has originated.

2. His Excellency in Council regards the grown-up children of the living members of the family, when themselves settled in life, is entitled to special consideration, and to the extent of one-third of their parents' stipends, is prepared to authorize their receiving separate provisions on a moderate scale out of the funds realized from lapsed stipends, under the condition that upon their parents' death, when this stipend shall come to be divided, deduction will be made from its total amount of the stipends allotted in advance to the grown-up children.

3. Under this scheme the appropriation made from lapsed stipends will be temporary only and subject to limit, but if members of the family who have inherited their portions

of stipends, are admitted to increase on the grounds of the smallness of the provision, in consequence of the number of children, or on the ground of debts, the door would be opened to unlimited appropriations, and encouragement would be given to Members of the family, under the hope of such indulgences, to place themselves in the position to need assistance.

4. His Excellency in Council is aware that the limited scheme sanctioned, does not go to the length desired by the Hon'ble Court, but the difficulties which beset any attempt to make a permanent settlement of the family on a satisfactory footing, appears to his Excellency in Council to be insuperable.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, 5th }
February, 1840. }

To

CAPT. J. W. J. OUSELEY,

Supdt. of Mysore Princes.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 21st instant, forwarding with your suggestions, copies of such scale of provision proposed to be made for the grown-up children of living members of the family of Tippoo Sultan, and communicating the views of the three surviving Princes on the Government order of the 5th ultimo, connected with the suggestion.

2. In reply, I am desired to acquaint you, that the Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to authorize the adoption of the Schedules submitted by you.

3. On the point on which the Princes view differently the orders of Government, I am desired by His Lordship to state, that the portions of one-third of pension mentioned as that which might be thus appropriated, was only to be regarded as the limit of the proposed indulgence. It was not contemplated to divide such a portion among the grown-up unprovided members of the

family. Nor was it intended, that the sum to be set apart for the purpose, should be divided proportionately among the grand-children of Tippoo Sultan, without reference to the number of children of each of his sons, and as the distribution proposed might appear to have been formed on such a basis, you are accordingly informed, that such is not the view of Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK,

Secy. of the Govt. of Bengal.

Fort William, 30th March, 1840.

To

CAPT. J. W. J. OUSELEY,

Superintendent of the Mysore Princes.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 27th ultimo, with a Memorial from Princes Mahomed Yassun, and his two brothers, I am desired to state, that the stipends given to the children of those parties, are not to be considered as a loan repayable at any future time, but will only, *protantors*, be taken into account as a

part of the allowance to be granted to their families, on their own demise. It was not intended, however, by any expression in the orders of the 5th February last, to alter the rule laid down in 1807, and since, uniformly acted upon, by which the whole amount of allowance to be given to the family of any of the Princes, sons of Tippoo Sultan, upon the decease of such Princes, is regulated according to the discretion and pleasure of the Government.

I have, &c.;

(Signed) H. TORRENS,

Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Fort, William, 17th }
August, 1844. }

To

THE RIGHT HON'BLE GEORGE EARL OF
AUCKLAND, G. C. B., GOVERNOR-GE-
NERAL OF INDIA.

MY LORD,

Sincerely grateful for the favor shown me and my family, by the Resolutions of Government, dated the 5th, February last, 1840, I venture to bring to your Lordship's notice,

that my children do not receive the full measure of the liberality intended, as I believe, by your Lordship.

An amount of monthly pension, equal to a third of my stipend, is not divided amongst my children, but only about *one-fourth*. I venture to hope that your Lordship will kindly sanction an arrangement, whereby the measure of favor extended to me, will be equal to that extended to my brothers. The difference is the monthly sum of one hundred and seventy-one Rupees, (171) which is about one-fourth of the amount of the one-third, that under the rule I was led to hope, might be assigned, and twenty Rupees than, the amount of one-third to my brother Prince Soobhan's portion.

I beg to state, that though the withheld quarter of the amount apportionable amongst my five children, is not very considerable, yet it would be a very acceptable aid to them, for they have all a number of children of their own, and though this reserved mite is trivial to Government, it would be a great help to us.

It occurs to me that the proposition which fixed the amount of monthly pension divisible amongst my children, at the rate of about *one-fourth*, instead of *one-third* of my monthly

stipend, may possibly have resulted from the precaution of reserving a sum disposable, in case other children should be born to me. If this be the case, I respectfully submit, that the youngest of my children has attained the mature age of twenty-five, and that no child has been born to me during the space of twenty-five years. But if Providence should give me more children, they are not likely to become adults in my life time; and should your Lordship be graciously disposed to grant my request, it may be conditional, that the sole burthen of the support of any children born to me hereafter, shall be a charge on me, however long I may survive their attainment of their adult age.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GHOOOLAM MAHOMED,

Son of Tippoo Sultan.

Russapuglah, 14th }
September, 1840. }

To

CAPT. J. W. JOUSELEY,

Superintendent of the Mysore Princes.

SIR,

I am desired by the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 17th instant, submitting an original letter from Prince Gholam Mahomed, respecting that his children do not enjoy a pension equal to a third of his stipend, and in reply to state, that the rules in force must, in all cases, be acted up to, as respects the stipends of the Princes and their family.

2. Casual circumstances, as to the number of his children, will, it is true, place Prince Gholam Mahomed in a better position than his relatives, but his Lordship cannot consider them as interfering with the strict operation of rules established. This would be carried into effect for his disadvantage, and His Lordship is not prepared to deny advantages derivable to him from them.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. TORRENS,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.**Fort William, 28th**September, 1840.*

*Extract from a Dispatch from the Honorable
the Court of Directors, dated 31st December,
No. 42 (1841.)*

The grant to the children of Prince Gollam Mahomed, of the full amount of the allowances, authorized by the new rule, namely, an aggregate sum equal to one-third of the stipend of their father, was not (as is implied by the expression used by Government,) required by the strict terms of the rule, since those terms, as we understand them, prescribed one-third of the father's stipend as the limit, not as the actual amount of the aggregate allowances of the sons. But the proceeding was conformable to the principle laid down in para. 19th, of our political letter, dated 21st April, (No. 8,) 1841, that the assignment of stipend should not depend upon the number of persons to be supported by them, but should be made in such a manner as would not weaken the force of the inducement to prudence and self-control.

(True extract.)

(Signed) J. W. J. OUSELEY,
Superintendent.

To

CAPT. J. W. J. OUSELEY,

Superintendent of the Mysore Princes.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward the enclosed original document, respecting the formation of a Committee for the superintendence of the roads in the Ballygunge and Rissapuglah division, and with reference to the extract from the proceedings of the Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal, in the Judicial Department, under date the 13th instant, I request the favor of your explaining the subject to H. H. Prince Gholam Mahomed, and informing me whether the Prince will allow me to forward his name to Government, as willing to act as a member of the proposed Committee.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. R. FITZGERALD,

Civil Architect.

Fort William, }
19th October, 1840. }

To

CAPT. J. W. J. OUSELEY,

Superintendent of the Mysore Princes.

SIR,

I am obliged by your note of the 20th instant, in which you communicate the Resolutions of the Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal, proposing my association with the Committee for the inspection of the roads in Russapugla and Ballygunge; I beg to intimate that I feel flattered by His Lordship's proposition, and will willingly co-operate with the other members of the Committee.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GHOLAM MAHOMED.

Russapugla, 24th October, 1840.

To

H. H. PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED.

SIR,

I am directed by the Honorable the Deputy-Governor of Bengal, to inform you that the Central Committee of Bengal, for the formation of a collection of the raw products and manufacture of India, for transmission to

the Great Exhibition of works of industry and art of all nations, to be held in London, in 1851, of which Committee you have so kindly intimated to His Honor your consent to become a member, has been constituted this day. The object of the Committee are fully explained in the accompaniments of a letter, this day addressed to the President.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. P. GRANT,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Fort William, }
9th March, 1850 }

To,

THE RIGHT HON'BLE GEORGE EARL OF
AUCKLAND, G. C. B. GOVERNOR-GE-
NERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

*The Memorial of the sur-
viving sons of the late
Tippoo Sultan, Prince
Mahomed Yaseen, Ma-
homed Soobhan, and Gho-
lam Mahomed, living in
India.*

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH, THAT,

1. That part of the dispatch of the Hon'ble
Court of Directors, dated the 21st April, No. 8

of 1841, which refers to the allowances of the late Tippoo Sultan, has been communicated to your Memorialists, his sons?

2. The Hon'ble Court adverts to the Resolutions of your Lordship, dated the 5th of February, and explained by those of the 17th August, 1840. The prospective arrangement in regard to the allowances receivable by the Sultan's descendants, suggested by the Hon'ble Court, do not appear to your Memorialists to be consistent with the claims and expectations which the members of that family may justly entertain under the arrangements, for their benefit, settled by the Marquis of Wellesley, in 1799, and the Resolutions of Lord Minto, in 1807.

3. On the 4th June, 1799, the Marquis (then Lord Mornington) in a letter addressed to the Commissioners, authorized a scheme of allowances to the members of the family of your Memorialists; not to exceed four lacs of Star Pagodahs. By the Mysore Treaty of partition territory, estimated to yield the yearly sum of Cantaria Pagodahs 2,40,000, was assigned to the Hon'ble Company, in excess of its proper share for the express purpose of providing for the family of your Memorialists, and though power was reserved by the Hon'ble

Company to reduce the allowances fixed, on the occasion of death, and other occasions; yet the exercise of this power was not contemplated, but on the contrary, it was expected that the total yearly allowances to the family of your Memorialists would rise to a sum exceeding the assigned territorial income. The Nizam relinquished his right to any participation in possible saving, because he was exempted from contribution, in case of probable excess (see letter from Lord Mornington, to the Commissioners, the 4th June, 1799.) But though the allowances to the members of the family of your Memorialists were more liberal during their residence in the Madras territory, still were they not fixed on the scale contemplated by the Treaty. After the removal of the family to Bengal, by the scheme of distribution settled by Lord Minto, in 1807, the stipends of the sons of the late Sultan and of the other members of his family, were paid on a scale very inferior to that secured by the Treaty, but the immediate loss was compensated though, in a small degree, by the hereditary character given to the allowances fixed by that scheme.

4. The principles of the Resolutions of Lord Minto was to constitute each of the

allowances then assigned to your Memorialists and their late brothers, as a fixed hereditary rent in the peculiar family of each, as the total allowances made to us fell far short of 2,00,000 Star Pagodahs reserved by the treaty to which the Hon'ble Company refers; the advantage of the principle adopted by Lord Minto was on the side of the Hon'ble Company. If rigidly acted on, it deprived the existing members of the family of the immediate full participation in the yearly sum reserved for them, and excluded their descendants from the excess beyond that aggregate of which the Marquis of Wellesley contemplated the probable disbursement. Your Lordship's Resolutions of the 5th of February, 1840, were, no doubt, founded on a liberal consideration of these circumstances, but the Hon'ble Court, by its dispatch, contemplates the future diminution of the allowances to which the heir of a deceased member of our family would succeed, under the Resolutions of Lord Minto, of 1807.

5. The Hon'ble Court asserts its right under the Treaty, on the occasion of the death of a stipendiary, to diminish to his heirs the allowances enjoyed by him; had your Memorialists and their brothers, and other members of the family enjoyed the full benefit of the

Treaty, they should not be disposed to question the right of the Hon'ble Court on the construction of the Treaty now noticed, but during forty-two years the Government of the Hon'ble Company, by the operation of the Resolution of 1807, has accumulated a large amount of saving, portions of which, had the allowances of the family of your Memorialists been fixed on the scale contemplated by the treaty, might now be *independent funds in their hands*, and those of the other representatives of the Sultan. The Honorable Court has not, we think, adverted to this; your Lordship's liberality in February, 1840, to your Memorialists' grown-up children, is not, we hope, inconsistent with the opinion expressed by the Honorable Court, not to interdict an occasional augmentation, and it is, as your Memorialists hope, they have shown justified by the spirit of the Treaty. But if, however, the acceptance of a liberality intended by your Lordship, is to imply the loss of the right of undiminished succession under the Resolution of 1807, your Memorialists beg respectfully to decline a present convenience, which does not compensate future loss, by threatened diminution. The effect of the views of the Honorable Court, if en-

forced, will be this, the representatives of the late unfortunate Sultan would suffer all that is onerous in both the Treaty and the plan of 1807, without enjoying the benefits of either. Your Memorialists further beg to state, that they solicit nothing more than what has been allotted to them and their families by the Treaty, and to which their worthy protectors, the Honorable Court, always advert, as strictly adhering and acting upon, and which alone will alleviate the wretched distress of your Memorialists' families, as well as be the means of obviating all future and constant appeals for aid and relief occasioned by the miserable condition and sufferings under which your Memorialists' families are now labouring. As regards polygamy, your Memorialists beg to state, that that custom is now entirely avoided by their families, although the Mahomedan law permits the same.

6. In their own persons, your Memorialists will not be long a burthen on the liberality of the British Government, but they feel anxious that the rights and expectations of their representatives should be secured and defined, and for this purpose, hope your Lordship will bring the subject again under the notice of the Honorable Court. Your

Memorialists are truly grateful for the protection and liberality they have received from the Honorable Company and the Governors, by which it has been represented. Its past *liberality* and *generosity* emboldens your Memorialists to submit their views and expectations, without fear of either incurring its displeasure, or experiencing repulse.

Persian Signatures.

Russapuglah.
28th January, 1842.

محمد ياسين محمد سبحان
غلام محمد

To

MAJOR J. W. J. OUSELEY,

Superintendent of the Mysore Princes.

SIR,

It is with feelings of the deepest grief that I now address you on the subject of the disposal of my late lamented daughter's stipend, which I allowed to her and her children, viz. 150 Rupees for her own expences, and 50 Rupees for her children, for such necessities as they required, being in the aggregate 200 Rupees per mensem.

By this dispensation of Providence, which

occurred on the 30th ultimo, I have met with a severe loss, and her five unfortunate and helpless children (three sons and two daughters) named Yousuff Sultan, Bedar Bukth, Ferook Bukth, and two daughters, have to bemoan a kind and affectionate mother, who, while living, spared no pains to rear them with care, and to provide for them all the comforts they required, and I have consequently assigned the whole of the above-mentioned sum to be applied to the use of my now motherless grand-children; but on my demise they will receive the same amount as will be received by my other surviving daughters; I therefore trust you will kindly do me the favour to bring this to the notice of Government.

The 300 Rupees, which was advanced by you on the day of my late daughter's demise, to defray her funeral expences, has been repaid by me on the 4th Instant.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GHOLAM MAHOMED:

Russapuglah,
23rd February, 1842.

To

MAJOR J. W. J. OUSELEY,

Superintendent of the Mysore Princes.

Sir,

In reply to your letter, dated the 25th ultimo, forwarding two Memorials from the three surviving sons, and from the grandsons of the late Tippoo Sultan, the former praying for the disbursement among the family of the entire sum allowed by the Treaty, and the latter for an increase of stipends. I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal to desire you will acquaint the Mysore Princes, that there exists no grounds under the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, or the Resolutions of Government, for acceding to the prayer of either of these Memorials.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), T. H. MADDOCK,*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

Fort William, }
 21st March. 1842. }

To

THE HON'BLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY,

• &c. &c. &c.

*The Memorial of Princes
Mahomed Fasseen, Ma-
homed Soobhain, and
Gholun Mahomed, sons
of the late Tippoo Sultan.*

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH, THAT

It is a proud distinction of the British Government, that it is accessible to the appeals of its dependants, feeling themselves aggrieved by a failure of that liberal justice which is its characteristic. Your Memorialists, therefore, considering themselves to be in that predicament, intrude themselves on the notice of your Hon'ble Court

2. The part of the despatch of your Hon'ble Court, addressed to the Supreme Government of India, which regards the allowances of the representatives of the late Tippoo Sultan, was communicated to your Memorialists, his sons.

3. In consequence, your Memorialists addressed to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council a Memorial, of which a copy is annexed; your Memorialists received through the Superintendent the Resolutions

of the Governor-General in Council, dated the 21st March, 1842, on this Memorial; they were in substance, that under the orders of your Hon'ble Court, no grounds existed for acceding to the prayer of your Memorialists, described as the prayer for the disbursement of the entire sum settled by the Treaty, to which your Hon'ble Court refers in its despatch.

4. Your Memorialists fear that they were unsuccessful in their Memorial referred to in communicating their wishes and views. Their object was, with reference to the despatch of your Hon'ble Court, that their case should be again brought to its notice, in the hope that your Hon'ble Court, if it was disposed to allow your Memorialists the full benefit of the Treaty quoted, might gratify a position declared in the despatch, which your Memorialists consider as opposed to the plan of Lord Minto, and to the just expectations of the representatives of your Memorialists.

5. Your Memorialists pray that your Hon'ble Court, either in explanation or modification of its despatch, will be pleased, in consistence with the Resolutions of Lord Minto, to declare that the stipends of each of them be considered as a fund divisible with-

out deduction amongst their respective representatives.

6. Should the liberality of the Indian Government, which the despatch of your Hon'ble Court notices, be considered as weakening the just expectations of your Memorialists, in this respect, your Memorialists, on the part of their children, offer to forego the benefit of that liberality.

7. Your Memorialists respectfully submit that their prayer is supported by this, that by the plan of Lord Minto, the Sultan's representatives were deprived of the full benefit of the Treaty, and in case their first prayer be not allowed, they respectfully pray that their just claim to the full benefit of the Treaty be considered by your Hon'ble Court.

8. Your Memorialists are sorry to be thus unfortunate, but they are now declining in years, and naturally anxious to see the just expectations of their children placed beyond doubt and discussion.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Russapuglah, 11th February, 1842.

To

HON'BLE W. W. BIRD, ESQ.

*Vice President in Council,**&c.**&c.**&c.*

HON'BLE SIR,

The Resolutions of the Supreme Government, dated the 21st March last, on our Memorial, dated the 28th January, have been received by us through the Superintendent. We find that the objects of that Memorial have been in part misunderstood, and in part overlooked. The Hon'ble Court of Directors, in its despatch noticed in the Memorial, have occasioned us anxiety as to the future state of our representatives, and we are desirous that doubts which have been raised should be obviated. We request, therefore, that you will have the goodness to forward, for the consideration and orders of the Hon'ble Court, the enclosed, our Memorial. We confidently trust, that the Hon'ble Court's orders thereon will relieve us from the suspense and doubt caused by their despatch.

We have the honor to be, Sir, &c.,

PRINCES MD. YASSUN, MD.

SCORHAN, AND GHOOOLAM

MAHOMED.

Russapuglah, 11th May, 1842.

To

THE RT. HON. ED. LORD ELLENBOROUGH,

*Governor-General of India,**&c.**&c.*

MY LORD,

In the year 1836 the Honorable Court of Directors communicated its resolutions on my Memorial, of the 11th May, 1835, to your Lordship's predecessor, by which I became entitled to receive the sum of Rs. 94,500, the principal of arrears of stipend withheld, though due to me under the rank established by Lord Minto in 1807.

2. But your Lordship's predecessor in December, 1836, caused payment to be made to me only of Rs. 58,500. He deducted 36,000 Rupees, being the extra monthly allowance of 100 Rupees for three years, on a retrospective amendment of the rules fixed by Lord Minto. This deduction was made on the erroneous assumption that the legal adulthood under the Mahomedan Law begins with the eighteenth year, and that it was the intention of Lord Minto, that increase should begin with such age attained.

3. The double error I demonstrated in my Memorial to the Honorable Court, dated

4th April, 1837, sent through the Bengal Government, the result was, that by the order of the Honorable Court, dated 18th July, 1838, I received the withheld 36,000 Rupees in August, 1838.

4. On the same erroneous construction, the Bengal Government withheld a portion of a similar arrear due to my late brother, Jamaoodeen. By your Lordship's orders of 3rd of February, 1843, contained in Mr. Secretary Maddock's letter to Mr. Secretary Bushby, interest has been allowed to my late brother on the withheld portion of his arrear.

5. Under these considerations, I submit for the just consideration of your Lordship my claim for interest on the withheld portion of my arrears from December, 1836.

6. Should your Lordship refer to the past proceedings of Government, your Lordship will find that I claim the benefit of an interest account with retrospect to the adult age attained by me, though unfortunately the Honorable Court of Directors has not as yet allowed this claim, my present claim, however, is quite distinct.

7. That your Lordship may not be troubled by other applications, on the part

of the representatives of my other brothers who have died, I beg to state that the representatives of the Princes Sooroodeen, Moneeroodeen, and Gholam Mahomed have claims identical in principle with that herein preferred.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) GHOLAM MAHOMED.

Russapuglah, 21st July, 1843.

OFFICE No. 61.

To

MAJOR J. W. J. OUSELEY,

Superintendent of the Mysore Princes.

Dated Fort William, 13th Nov., 1843.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 21st ultimo, transmitting a letter ~~from~~ Prince Gholam Mahomed, claiming interest on a portion of his arrears, and in reply to inform you that the Deputy-Governor is precluded from complying with the Prince's request. The Honorable the Court of Directors having prohibited the grant of interest claimed.

by him on another portion of these arrears, and the claim as at present preferred not appearing to be a parallel case to that of the late Prince Jamahooddeen.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) A. TURNBULL,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Extract from a General Letter, No. 26, of 1844, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, to the Government of India, in the Political Department, dated 26th June.

Para. 17. The Bengal Government has ^{16 to 18, and 14 of} decided that in case any ^{11th September, 1843, Mysore Princes.} of the grown-up children of the Mysore Princes, to whom, according to the practice recently introduced, separate pensions have been granted from the lapsed stipends, should happen to die in the lifetime of their father, their stipends should not pass to their children, but should be divided among their brothers and sisters. Transmission to heirs certainly does not follow from the principle on which these pensions were originally granted, which

was, that of relieving persons who were of age to form establishments of their own, from complete pecuniary dependance upon their fathers. But as the children of those who die, before the demise of their fathers, naturally become dependent upon the latter, and not upon the brothers and sisters of the deceased, it does not seem reasonable, that the burthen should fall upon one party, and the stipend pass to another. The ground on which the separate stipend was granted, namely, the mature age of the grantee having ceased, the stipend should be resumed.

(True extract,)

(Signed) A. TURNBULL,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

(True copy,)

(Signed) J. MUNRO, Capt.,

Acting Superintendent.

To

THE HONORABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

*The Memorial of Prince Gholam
Mahomed, the son of the late
Tippoo Sultan.*

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That your Memorialist feels grateful for the kind interference of your Honorable Court, on his Memorial of the 4th April, 1837, whereby he has received the balance of the principal of the arrears of his stipend, claimable under the Resolutions of Lord Minto. The orders of your Honorable Court were conveyed in a despatch, dated 18th July, 1838. Your Honorable Court refused to allow interest on the principle withheld, on the ground, that the claim to increase of allowance, regulated by Lord Minto, did not rest on original right.

2. Your Memorialist apprehends that he may have failed to render intelligible the grounds of his claim for interest, and that, your Honorable Court has not sufficiently adverted to its nature. In the paper and Appendix annexed, he has indicated copies of original records and correspon-

dence, explanatory of his case, and also the last refusal of Colonel Huthwaite. Your Memorialist entreats the attention of your Honorable Court to this paper and Appendix, and to the following recapitulation of the reasons on which he hopes from your Honorable Court a more indulgent consideration.

3. Your Memorialist submits that he has had the burthen of bringing up a large family of his own, as well as grand-children, which is still a heavy charge on him, and that, during the period of his allowance withheld, he was struggling through difficulties, and borrowing money with high interest of 24 per cent. and upwards.

4. He has, moreover, been, and still is, charged with the support of his two maternal aunts, who reside at Vellore. Their near relationship to your Memorialist's father entitled them to distinct provision, under the rules observed in granting allowances to the family and dependants of the late Saltaun, and for many who had no claim on such close affinity, provision was made. The late Governor-General Lord William Bentinck was satisfied of the justice of an application on behalf of her

sisters, which your Memorialist's mother preferred, and was disposed to accede to it when formally brought before him by the Madras Government. This will appear from a copy of a letter annexed in the Appendix dated 11th January, 1835. Unfortunately, before the reference through the Madras Government (suggested by his Lordship) could be made, Lord William Bentinck had resigned the Supreme Government to Sir Charles Metcalfe, who did not extend to your Memorialist the relief for which he had reason to hope. Your Memorialist is further charged with the support of his mother who, from her alliance with the late Tippoo Sultaun, has clearly a title to an independent allowance from the Government, for her support, and which she has twice urged on Lord Auckland, who declined to entertain her prayer.

5. Your Memorialist submits that the regulated increase was fixed for the express purpose of obviating any appeal of the incumbents, or their offspring, for aid on special occasions, such as marriage, and that therefore the claim of your Memorialist for indemnity for loss sustained by protracted payment of his full due, under the Resolu-

tions of Lord Minto, is a claim of right as essentially as his title to the regulated stipend withheld.

6. Your Memorialist begs to bring to the notice of your Honorable Court, that in pursuance of its order of the 12th April, 1842, his late brother, Prince Jamahooden, applied, on the 29th August of the same year, to your late Governor-General, Lord Ellenborough, preferring a claim similar to your Memorialist for interest on the withheld portion of his arrears, but His Lordship, in his resolution, only recognized this claim in part, ordering interest to be allowed from the 19th April, 1839, up to the 14th January, 1842, and which was accordingly paid. On this principle the representatives

* Vide Mr. Secretary Maddock's letter to Mr. Officiating Secretary Bushby, dated 3rd February, 1843.

Vide Mr. Officiating Secretary Bushby's letter to Major J. W. J. Onseley, Superintendent of the Mysore Princes, dated 1st of March, 1843.

of the late Prince Soorooddeen, another brother of your Memorialist, likewise applied, on the 30th December, 1843, to the Bengal Government, and obtained its acknowledgement of their right to the interest on the withheld portion of their late father's arrears. Your Memorialist, in his representation to your late Governor-General, Lord Ellenborough, dated the 21st July,

1843, stated that his claim was analogous with that of his late brother, Prince Jamahooddeen, but by the last resolution of His Honor the Deputy Governor, dated the 13th November, 1843, this claim has been disallowed on the grounds that it is not parallel with his late brother. Your Memorialist has all along and continually been, urging his right to the withheld portion of his arrears, which, had it been paid him at the proper time, would have obviated the necessity of his being compelled to borrow money, at the ruinous rate of interest he has been obliged to pay, viz. 24 per cent., and sometimes more, for the amount thus obtained, and which is a well-known fact to all the Superintendents. Your Memorialist would now respectfully submit to your Honorable Court, that the admission and payment of a portion of the interest due on the arrears, more strongly establishes his right to it from the period of its being kept back, in opposition to the minutes of Lord Minto of 1807, on that head.

7. Your Memorialist entreats that your Honorable Court will advert to the absolute refusal of the Superintendent to forward to Government his claim, of which the justice has been admitted by your Honorable Court

and to the long period during which he urged in vain his right on the Local Government : he lost no time in claiming his right under Lord Minto's resolution withheld from him.

8. Your Memorialist is unwilling to appear unfortunate, but the demands on him of his numerous family compel him to make a further appeal to the liberality of your Honorable Court, that it will, as an act of indulgence, if not on grounds of right, remedy the injury suffered by your Memorialist by the withheld payment of his full stipend, even after his remonstrances and urgent claim.

9. Your Memorialist, in conclusion, respectfully reminds your Honorable Court, that the fund for the support of the families of his father and grand-father has a very large accumulation at credit, amounting to above fifty lacks of rupees, on which the liberality solicited of the Honorable Court may be properly charged.

And your Memorialist will ever pray.

Russapuglah,
17th February, 1845.

PAPERS REFERRED TO.

1807, July 23.—Orders of Government to

the Superintendent communicating the same for observance.

1820, *April*. 29.—Letter of Captain Cobbe, Superintendent, noticing the very inadequate allowance of your Memorialist, the burthens on him, the economy of your Memorialist, and suggesting that he and the other younger Princes be put on a par with their brothers.

1821, *Jan*. 4.—Letter to Government from the Superintendent General Gilbert, recommending the same to the liberality of Government.

1821, *August* 4.—Government in reply recognized the right of your Memorialist, under the resolutions of Lord Minto, and promised some arrangement in his favor.

1822, *Sept*. 25.—Representation of your Memorialist to Major Huthwaite, urging his very distressed consideration and soliciting that the same may be brought to the notice of Government.

1822, *November* 4.—Major Huthwaite again brings the subject under the notice of Government.

1823, *July* 31.—Government promises on receipt of a more detailed report as to embarrassments for which it calls.

1823, *Aug. 27*.—Major Huthwaite submits the same to Government.

1824, *Oct. 15*.—Government allows your Memorialist benefit of the resolutions of Lord Minto from November, 1822, as to principal only.

1826, *November 7*.—Your Memorialist again addressed Colonel Huthwaite a private letter on the subject of his claim, requesting reference to Government, and alluded to his omission to assign reasons of refusal.

1826, *November 13*.—Colonel Huthwaite returned original letter with reference to the above, and two other previous refusals in a less official form.

1827, *April 31*.—Letter of Colonel H. Caldwell, noticing the distresses of your Memorialist, and strongly recommending pecuniary assistance from Government.

1835, *Jan. 11*.—Letter from Lord William Bentinck to your Memorialist's mother, stating his disposition to assist your Memorialist's two maternal aunts in getting a provision from Government of their right, to which he was satisfied, and suggesting to them to lay a formal application of their distressed situation before the Madras Government.

1841, *Feb.* 8.—Representation of your Memorialist's mother to Government, praying for a separate provision for her two sisters and self, to relieve your Memorialist from the heavy burthen of supporting them, as well as a large family.

1841, *Feb.* 22.—Reply of Mr. Secretary Maddock, intimating that Government cannot comply with the prayer of your Memorialist.

1841, *March* 31.—Your Memorialist's mother again addresses the Government on her own behalf, submitting that her near affinity to the late Tipoo Sultan entitles her to a separate support from Government.

1841, *April* 26.—Reply of Mr. Secretary Maddock, stating that Government is not inclined to re-open a discussion of her case, and declining her prayer.

1843, *July* 21.—Representation of your Memorialist to the Supreme Government, submitting his claim for interest on the withheld portion of his arrears, and as granted by the Honorable Court to your Memorialist's brother, the late Prince Jamahooddeen.

1843, *Nov.* 13.—Reply of Mr. Under Secretary A. Turnbull, intimating that Government declines to sanction the payment

of the interest claimed by your Memorialist, as the case does not appear to be a parallel one with the late Prince Jammahoodeen.

To

THE RT. HON. SIR H. HARDINGE, G. C.
B. & K. C. B.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to state, that on the 13th November, 1843, the Supreme Government, considering my address of the 21st July, 1843, to the late Governor-General, Lord Ellenborough, was pleased to decide that it did not recognize the claim preferred in the application.

I now beg to submit my appeal to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and am not without hopes, that on a full re-consideration of it, your Lordship will find this appeal to the justice of the British Government valid and well supported: the more so, as my claim seems not to have been properly understood. Under these circumstances, I respectfully solicit your Lordship's considerate attention to my case.

In the event, however, of your Lordship in Council unfortunately being unwilling to disturb the decision of your predecessor, or from any other cause should adhere thereto, I earnestly solicit that my appeal be referred to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors for it's consideration. I flatter myself, it will be found to contain a full and fair recital of the grounds on which I rest my claim.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) GHOLAM MAHOMED.

Russaprylah, }
17th February, 1845. }

Extract from a Dispatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Government of India, in the Political Department, No. 15 of 1846, dated the 13th May.

Para. 2. You will inform Prince Gholani Mahomed, in answer to his Memorial, that our rejection of his claim to interest on any portion of his arrears of stipend is final. The case of Jamahooddeen is no precedent in his favour, since interest was only allowed to Jamahooddeen for the extra time dur

ing which his arrears were improperly withheld after those of Ghulam Mahomed had been paid in full.

(True extract) .

(Signed) C. BEADON,

Under Secy. to Govt. of Bengal.

(True copy)

(Signed) O. CAVENAGH, Lieut.,

Superintendent, Mysore Princes.

(OFFICE No. 34 OF 1845.)

To

C. BEADON, ESQ.

Offg. Supdt. of the Mysore Princes.

Fort William, 14th May, 1845.

SIR,

With reference to Captain Munro's letter of
 Letter to Chief Secy. to Govt. at Fort St. George, dated 18th Dec. the 31st October last,
 last. respecting the claim
 Ditto from Ditto, 11th Feb, 1845, referred by the daugh-
 with enclosures. 1845. ters of the late Prince
 Ditto to Ditto, 12th March, 1845.
 Ditto from Ditto, 11th April, 1845, with nine enclosures.

Sooroorodeen, to interest for a portion of the arrears of their father's stipend, I am directed to forward, in original, the correspon-

G G

dence as per margin, which has passed between this Government and that of Fort St. George.

2. You will observe that the five junior sons of Tippoo Sultaun drew certain stipends at Vellore, from the 1st February, 1805, to the 29th August, 1806 when they embarked for Bengal, and that there is a difference of about two years in their respective ages, as stated in the above papers, and as reported by Major Onseley, in his letter of the 11th August, 1838.

3. The daughters of Sooroorodeen, in their letter to the Superintendent of the 7th October last, solicit exemption from any refund on account of their father's allowances at Vellore, on the plea that Government relinquished similar claims against them in 1837, and that it has only consented to allow them interest on a portion of the arrears, instead of on the whole amount.

4. You are requested to explain to these ladies that the demands, abandoned by Government in 1837, were on account of "land, house guards, and funeral expences," and had no reference to stipends actually paid, the claim for interest on the entire arrears has

already been disposed of by the Honorable the Court of Directors, in their dispatch No. 25 of the 10th April, 1838, on the subject of a similar claim preferred by Ghulam Mahomed.

5. With reference then to the remarks contained in the 4th para. of my letter No. 113, of the 16th September last, and to the circumstance that the allowance drawn by Soorodroodeen and his brothers were regulated according to their ages, it is evident that a considerable sum has been overpaid to the Princes, if Major Ouseley's computation of their ages is incorrect, and even if correct, an excess payment is nevertheless established, as his calculations were based on the erroneous supposition that the Princes drew no allowances whatever previous to the orders of October, 1807.

6. It is necessary therefore that you should institute a careful search for documents in the records of the Superintendent's office, and call for any proofs the members of the family may have regarding the exact date on which the five junior Princes were born; when communicating the result, you will not omit to state the date on which Major Ouseley computed their ages in his letter above-mentioned.

7. A figured statement of the excess payments to each Prince should accompany your reply.

8. The return of the original enclosures is requested.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) A. TURNBULL,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

To

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward for your information an extract of a letter from Mr. Under-Secretary Turnbull, dated 14th instant, and to request that you will be pleased to supply me with any information you may possess regarding the subject therein referred to.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) CECIL BEADON,

Offg. Supdt. of the Mysore Princes.

Superintendent Mysore
Princes' Office,
29th May, 1845. }

To

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE LATE PRINCE
SOOROORODEEN.

MADAMS,

With reference to your letter of the 7th October last, I have the honor to forward for your information an extract of a letter to my address, from Mr. Under-Secretary Turnbull, dated 14th Instant.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) CECIL BEADON,

Offg. Supt. of the Mysore Princes.

*Superintendent Mysore
Princes' Office,
29th May, 1845.*

To

C. BEADON, ESQ;

Offg. Supdt of the Mysore Princes.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 20th ultimo, subjoining an extract from Mr. Under-Se-

cretary Turnbull's letter of the 14th ultimo, requesting to be furnished with information regarding the exact dates on which the five junior sons of my father, the late Tippoo Sultaun, were born, I beg to say that in the year 1823, in the month of August, Major Huthwaite, the then Superintendent, instituted a strict and personal enquiry of my respected mother, the Begum, for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting to Government the correct ages of myself and sons, and he made similar enquiries of the Begum, mothers of my four other brothers. I have, however, just again asked my mother the Begum about the dates when I and my sons were born, which I annex at foot, and have no doubt, it will be found to perfectly coincide with Major Huthwaite's statement. There can be no surer grounds for computing our ages than the avowal of our respective mothers, who stated nothing but the facts, and certainly no stronger proofs can be given than the knowledge of a mother on such a point. On my and my sons' ages being found correct, you may rely the rest of my late brothers must be the same; this is the only certain mode of possessing correct information on the subject, referred to, as you will find by a reference to the records of

our Superintendent's Office, or those of the
Political Secretary to Government.

I remain, Sir, &c.,

(Signed) GHOLAM MAHOMED.

Russapuglah, }
2nd June, 1845. }

To

CAPTAIN W. MAYNE,

Superintendent of the Mysore Princes.

SIR,

We perceived from an extract of a letter sent to us by Mr. Officiating Superintendent Beadon, dated the 14th ultimo, that there is a claim preferred by Government, for some alleged excess payments made to our father, the late Prince Sooroorodeen, beyond his proper allowance.

We would therefore feel highly obliged by your favouring us with a copy of any document you may possess, that may serve to throw some light on this point, and enable us to

ascertain and satisfy ourselves of the validity of the claim brought forward.

Yours faithfully,

THE ELDEST AND YOUNGEST
DAUGHTERS OF THE
LATE PRINCE SOOROO-
ROODEEN.

Russapuglah, }
7th June, 1845. }

To

CAPT. W. MAYNE,

Superintendent of the Mysore Princes.

SIR,

In reply to Mr. Officiating Superintendent Beadon's letter of the 29th ultimo, annexing an extract from Mr. Under-Secretary Turnbull's letter of the 14th of the same month, we beg leave to say, that it does not still appear to us, that the claims urged by Government as excess payments made to our father, the late Prince Sooroorooden, to be consistent with the expectations which we justly entertain from its liberality, as we shall endeavour to show in the sequel.

2. Not being favored with copies of any documents showing on what grounds the Government rests its claim, we have been constrained to ultimately enquire of our respected step-grandmother, the Begum mother, of Prince Gholam Mahomed (to whose grandson one of us is also married) the particulars regarding the state of our affairs at Vellore, and her statement has elicited the under-mentioned facts, which may be relied upon, as she is perfectly acquainted with the subject on which she ventures to speak.

3. We would here respectfully beg leave to submit (as will be seen by a reference to Colonel Huthwaite's report to Government, when he himself called on the Begum, our late grand-mother, and enquired of our late father's and our age, which she then informed him correctly of; we also know, that at the time of our late father's death, in 1833, he was forty-three years and three months old) that at the time the late Prince attained his majority, he was at Vellore, and, consequently, eligible to the benefit of the same allowance of 25,000 Rupees per annum, as actually paid to his brothers at the time, this being prior to the Minutes of Lord Minto in 1807. His four senior brothers also received at this time fifty thousand

Rupees per annum. Our late father's arrears have been computed by Major Ouseley at 24,000, Rupees a year, as if he had attained his majority after the Resolution of 1807, and hence coming only within the provisions of the said Resolution. By this you will perceive that we have sustained great loss in the amount principal of the arrears paid to our late father's estate. Besides this, the only sum paid to the late Prince Soorooroodeen and his four younger brothers, while at Madras,

Prince Jamahoordeen,	was merely at the rate
" Mooneeroodeen,	of five hundred Rupees
" Gholam Mahomed,	per mensem, and no more,
" Golam Ahmad.	

for about eighteen or nineteen months; whereas a stipend should have been given them at the same time it was allotted to the other Princes, after the conclusion of the Treaty, and should any doubts be entertained of the sum paid, it will be easily set at rest, by calling for the original receipts granted by the late Prince at the time of payment.

4. In the next place it is painful for us to observe that, though the Government promised to defray all the marriage expences of the unmarried portion of the sons and daughters of the Sultaun, yet this boon was not bestowed on our late father, though he was quite a

grown up man at Vellore. In conformity then with the kind promise held out by Government in 1805, it partially redeemed this pledge in favor of the daughters of the Sultaun, our aunts, by granting to each of the unmarried ones the sum of Sa. Rs. 10,000 towards that end. Hence, if the daughters had this indulgence extended to them, with how much more right ought the male issues to expect it, and we rely on the justice and liberality of Government to judge that, on the above scale, what would be the portion of a son; we can only respectfully add that the practice, even up to this time, is to give double of whatever a woman receives, to a man. His Lordship will, consequently perceive the manifest heavy loss we have again sustained, in this instance also. Moreover, we consider this as a pledge given by Government, and therefore ought, under no considerations, to be violated.

5. We beg to draw your attention to another source of great pecuniary loss to us, and that is the resumption of a large moiety from our late father's stipend by Government. By the Minutes of Lord Minto of 1807, and the subsequent orders on this head, the allowance of the Princes have assumed a hereditary character, if there are heirs surviv-

ing to benefit by it; and though in the other mohuls of deceased Princes, of our late father's class, they enjoy the full benefit of Lord Minto's Resolution, by the whole amount being assigned to them, yet by some unaccountable arrangement in the disposal of the late Prince Soorooodeen's pension, we have been made such sufferers by being deprived of a similar advantage, but we still hope that this will operate with His Lordship in our favor, and once more show that we are the unfortunate parties who ought rather to be reimbursed of our losses, than suffer further retrenchments from what little may yet be coming to us, add to this on the occasion of every casualty in our mohul. The stipend of the defunct is resumed by Government, instead of even now remedying by retribution an act of injustice under which we have so long been labouring. From our late father's stipend of Sa. Rs. 2,000, no less a sum than Sa. Rs. 960 is monthly resumed by Government.

6. Lastly, we would respectfully appeal to the liberality and generosity of Government, that if it be still contemplated to advert to the accounts at the Madras Presidency, it would be pleased at the same time to give us the benefit of the scheme of 1799, so justly

settled by Lord Mornington (now Marquis of Wellesley) for the support of the families of the late Tippoo Sultaun at the time. If this is conceded to us, we are willing to admit of the proposed diminution as a set-off against the interest due to our late father's estate, otherwise we shall suffer all that is onerous, without deriving any of the benefits arising from the arrangements of the most Noble Marquis. We are truly grateful for all past and present favors so very graciously bestowed on us, and will most thankfully receive the interest due on our late father's arrears on the same scale as granted to our uncle, the late Prince Jainghoodeen's estate on Government, waiving all further claims on us on the score of the Vellore, as well as any other accounts. We solemnly disclaim any other, but the most respectful motive in thus explicitly setting forth our views of the case, and we hope to meet with the benign consideration of a liberal Government.

We have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) THE DAUGHTERS OF
 THE LATE PRINCE
 SOORGOODEEN,

Russapüglah,
 28th June, 1845.

To . . .

CAPTAIN G. REED,

Superintendent of the Mysore Princes.

SIR,

We are given to understand that our letter of the 28th June last, to the address of Captain Mayne, and in reply to Mr. Qfsg. Superintendent Beadon's of the 29th May, has not yet been forwarded to Government, with any report thereon owing, no doubt, to Captain M.'s want of leisure; we therefore earnestly solicit that when you address Government on this subject, you will also kindly be pleased to lay our letter before the Supreme Council.

We trust that Government will be perfectly satisfied with our explanation, and you will perceive from our letter above alluded to, that we have been unfortunately heavy losers in the way therein set forth, and, no doubt, Captain M. has told you the justness of our statement which, we hope, will meet with your support, and though you have not been long enough our Superintendant, for us to experience your good will towards us, we cannot but cherish the hope that our just

grievances will be seen by you and meet with due relief at your hands.

We remain, &c.,

(Signed) THE DAUGHTERS OF
THE LATE PRINCE
SOOROOROODEEN.

Russapuglah,
6th August, 1845. }

MEMORANDUM.

A letter from A. Turnbull, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to Captain G. Reid, Superintendent of the Mysore Princes, No. 61 of 1845, dated 17th September, 1845, stating that Government had, after deducting its claim, relinquished above five thousand nine hundred Rupees to the representative of the late Prince Sooroorodeen, on account of their sex and condition, and also above five thousand one hundred against the estate of the late Prince Jamahooddeen, for his liberal bequest for charitable purposes.

To

A. TURNBULL, ESQ.,

*Offg. Supdt. of the Mysore Princes.**Dated Fort William: 19th Nov., 1845.*

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Bayley's letter, dated the 27th ultimo, with its enclosure on the subject of the distribution of the stipend of the late Mysore Prince Mohamed Soobhan.

2. Adverting to the instructions of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors contained in paras. 18 and 19 of their Dispatch, which accompanied the orders of Government of the 21st June, 1841, and to the stipend granted to the family of the late Prince Mohamed Shookroollah, I am directed to inform you in reply, that the following distribution of the stipend of the late Prince Mohamed Soobhan has been sanctioned.

Widow Begum	... Co's Rs.	300	0	0
4 sons, Rs. 150-2-6 each	...	600	10	0
5 daughters, Rs. 75-1-2 each	...	375	5	10
1 step-mother	...	50	0	0
1 Khowass, the mother of Prince Shookroollah's son, named Pawkauter, and her son	...	35	0	0
1 ditto of late Tippoo Sul- tan	...	25	0	0

1 infant grandson, and his mother, a kho- wass, of the late Shazadah Rusheed- ooddeen	}	... Ra. 20 0 0
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Total... Co's Rs. 1,445 15 10

3. According to the above distribution, there will be a saving of Co's Rs. 1,340-10-10, as shown in the margin, which will of course revert to Government.

Stipend of the deceased and the grant of $\frac{1}{2}$ to his children, Rs. 2,786 10 8 Deduct now sanctioned Rs. 1,445 15 40 Saving, Co's Rs. 1,340 10 10	as shown in the margin, which will of course revert to Government.
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4. An allowance of 8,000 Rupees has been lately granted for the funeral charges of the deceased Prince, which is considered sufficient to provide for the fateah, therefore no permanent charge for such purpose is deemed necessary.

5. Your proposal, in favor of the two minor grand-daughters, cannot be acceded to, and they should look for support out of the stipend enjoyed by their mother.

∴ I have, &c.,

-(Signed) F. J. HALLIDAY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

— (True copy)

(Signed) : A. TURNBULL,

Offg. Supt. of the Mysore Princes.

To

THE OFFG. SUPDT. MYSORE PRINCES.

Dated Fort William, 14th January, 1846.

SIR,

I am directed to inform you, in reply to your communication of the 31st ultimo, that the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal sees no reason for modifying his former orders of the 19th ultimo in respect to the distribution of the stipend drawn by the late Prince Mohamed Soobhan, but you are authorized to assure the widow of Shazadah Rusheedooddeen, that in the event of her demise, the case of her daughter's will be taken into consideration by Government.

2. The original papers which accompanied your letter are returned herewith.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. BEADON,

Under Secy, to the Govt. of Bengal.

(True copy)

(Signed) A. TURNBULL,

Offg. Supt. of the Mysore Princes.

MEMORIAL.

The Memorial of Prince Ghulam Mahomed, only surviving Son of the late Tippoo Sultan, and Grandson of Hyder Alli Khan, on his own behalf and that of the other members of his Family

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That it is a proud distinction of the British Government, that it is accessible to the appeals of its dependants when aggrieved by a failure of that justice which is characteristic of the British Government. Your Memorialist feeling himself and his family seriously aggrieved in the matters hereinafter mentioned, submits his case to the consideration and sense of justice of the British Government.

2. Your Memorialist begs leave to state, that the Earl of Mornington, the late Marquess of Wellesley, in his despatches to the Commissioners for the settlement of Affairs of Mysore, dated Fort St. George, 4th of June, 1799, and to which your Memorialist solicits your careful attention, authorized the then Colonel Wellesley, the present Duke of Wellington, to make provision for the family of the late Tippoo Sultan, to the amount of three or four lakhs of Star Pagodas; and in the 1st Article of the Treaty of Mysore made

and entered into by the Government with the Nizam and other allies, it was settled that the Company engaging to provide effectually out of the revenues of the said districts for the suitable maintenance of the whole of the families of the late Hyder Alli Khan and the late Tippoo Sultan, and to apply to these purposes, with the reservation hereinafter stated, an annual sum of not less than two lakhs of Star Pagodas, in Canteria Pagodas 2,40,000 making the Company's share as follows :—" Estimated value of the districts enumerated in Schedule A, Canteria Pagodas 7,77,170—Deduct provisions for the families of Hyder Alli, Khan and Tippoo Sultan, two lakhs of Star Pagodas, in Canteria Pagodas 2,40,000, remains to the East India Company 5,37,170."

3. Your Memorialist states, that the reservation in said 1st Article mentioned, refers to that stated in Article 6th, *i. e.* the said East India Company shall be at liberty to make such deductions from time to time from the sums allotted by Article 1st for the maintenance of said families as may be proper, in consequence of the decease of any of the members of said families; and in the event of any hostile attempt on the part of the said families, or any member of it, against the au-

thority of the contracting parties, or against the peace of their respective dominions, or the territory of the Raja of Mysore; then the said Company shall be at liberty to limit or suspend the payment of the whole, or any part of the stipend stipulated to be applied to the maintenance and support of the said families.

4. Your Memorialist begs leave to state, that so far from the necessities and pecuniary wants of said families having decreased, they have, in fact, increased with the members thereof, and that the descendants of the said Hyder Alli Khan and Tippoo Sultan are likely, ere long, to be reduced to considerable pecuniary distresses, unless the said 1st Article of the said Mysore Treaty be carried into effect in the spirit of said Treaty, and according to its literal terms and good faith.

5. Your Memorialist further shows, that ever since the said Treaty of Mysore, now upwards of half a century, this Memorialist, and all the family of Tippoo Sultan and Hyder Alli Khan, have conducted themselves with the strictest loyalty, and have never, on any occasion, during said long period, even in a single instance, caused the least annoyance to Government, nor has any suspicion ever rested in the least degree on this Memorialist,

or any member of the said family. And your Memorialist can, with pride and satisfaction, refer to all the Governor-Generals, Members of Council, and to the leading English Residents in Calcutta, during said period, with many of whom this Memorialist has had the happiness of living on terms of intimacy and close friendship, and this Memorialist says that he and his family have, during said long period of more than fifty years, complied with the restrictions put upon their liberty and acts, which the Government thought proper to impose, and have in good faith and feeling endeavoured to discharge their duties and have been loyal and dutiful subjects; but, this Memorialist respectfully shows, that said recommendation of the Marquess of Wellesley, and the said 1st Article of the Treaty of Mysore, have not been acted up to by the Government, but that same have been neglected to the great injury of Memorialist, and the other descendants of Tippoo Sultan. Your Memorialist also begs leave to call your attention to the Resolution of the Governor-General, dated 19th October, 1807, Para. 4, that no addition is to be made, nor any reduction, on account of any change in the number comprising the families, by marriages, births,

deaths, or otherwise, or on account of any other change of circumstance, but that the allowances are to be considered as the estate of the person to whom they are assigned, for the deficiencies of which Government will not provide.

6. Your Memorialist begs to state, that this Resolution has not been acted up to, but that the same, and the recommendation of the Marquess of Wellesley, and the said 1st Article of Treaty of Mysore, have been violated, and not kept with the families of said Tippoo Sultan, and that said family has not received one-half of the provision so made by said Treaty and intended. .

7. Your Memorialist begs leave to state, that from the period of said Treaty to this time, the said Company has accumulated a large amount of savings by the nonfulfilment of the said Treaty with Memorialist and family, and that the said savings, under and by virtue of said Treaty and good faith, properly belonging to the family of the said Tippoo Sultan, and should be paid to it in as much as the Government got and took possession of the property in said Treaty mentioned, upon the terms of said Treaty and said 1st Article thereof, and Schedule A to said Treaty annexed,

upon the terms of paying to said family the sum of 2 lakhs of Star Pagodahs, 2,40,000 Catteria Pagodahs, equal to 7 lakhs and 40,000 Sicca Rupees in said Article, Schedule, and Treaty specified, and that the Government has since held possession of said property, but has not paid any thing near the sum so provided as a provision for said family; and that the said family having greatly increased, it is a matter of serious importance to said family, and to this deponent as head thereof, that the arrears due under said Treaty be applied as they should have been under and by said Treaty; and in accordance with good faith, the said Company having had, and still holding possession of the territory in said Treaty mentioned, and which was set apart amongst other purposes for the purpose of paying said sum to the family of said Tippoo Sultan.

“8. Your Memorialist begs leave to state, that by a reference to the Auditor General's Office, it will be found, that no less than fifty-five lakhs has accumulated to the credit of the Mysore Fund, and that this sum applied pursuant to said Treaty and in accordance with said Resolution of the 19th October, 1807, Para. 4, would relieve the distresses of the family and put them into the position intend-

ed by the said recommendation of the Marquess of Wellesley and by said Treaty, and the said Resolution of Council of the 19th October, 1807, Para. 4. And as this Memorialist believes, in the position which the British Government and the English nation would wish to see the descendants of the said Hyder - Alli Khan and Tippoo Sultan, it being inconsistent with the generosity and uniform conduct of the English nation not to keep faith with the vanquished, or to violate the deliberate Treaty, particularly in the provisions made by it for the family of a defeated adversary, and when this provision was one of the terms upon which a large and fertile territory was assigned to the Government for the payment of that provision amongst other matters; and your Memorialist shows, that all his paternal property, even personal and private, and that of his father and ancestors, was ceded, and that his hopes and that of his family rests entirely on the fulfilment of that Treaty and the carrying it out in the spirit of the said Resolution of 19th October, 1807, Para. 4, and according to the recommendation of the Marquess of Wellesley before referred to, and indeed according to the literal meaning, intention and spirit of said Treaty.

9. Your Memorialist therefore prays that

Government may be graciously pleased to order an account to be taken of the sums which are now, or ought to be, to the credit of the Mysore family, under and by virtue of said Treaty, after taking credit of all payments made thereunder, and that the balance so remaining, or which should now be to their credit, be paid and applied under and by virtue of said Treaty, and said Resolution of the 19th October, 1807. Your Memorialist hopes Her Majesty's Government may be pleased to direct that an account be at once taken of the sums which are, or ought to be, to the credit of the said Mysore family, and to order and direct the same to be paid and applied pursuant to said Treaty and in the spirit of said Resolution of 19th October, 1807, and the recommendation of the Marquess of Wellesley, and in accordance with that justice, good faith and generosity, which are, and have long been, the characteristics of the British Government, and of the English nation. And that Her Majesty's Government may take such measures as may be necessary to honor the said Treaty of Nizam, carried out in that good faith and integrity, which becomes a great nation dealing with the family of the vanquished.

10. Your Memorialist begs to state, that

in former times, the grants of lands given by the Kings, Rajahs, Nabobs and Zemindars, to people of different ranks; that the British Government even now, when they see the stanninds or documents, give up those grants as free of revenue; and your Memorialist is at a loss to know what has been the fault on the part of this unfortunate family, that the terms of the Treaty of Mysore so made for their support should be violated.

And your Memorialist will ever pray.

GHOLAM MAHOMED.

Calcutta, Russiapuglah, }
1st Dec., 1851. }

To

CAPT. O. CAVENAGH,

Superintendent of the Mysore Princes,

&c.

&c.

&c.

Dated Fort William, the 16th Dec., 1852.

Sir,

I am directed by the Most Noble the
 Political. Governor of Bengal to for-

ward to you, for the information of Prince Gholam Mahomed, the annexed extract (para. 2) from a Despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No 27, dated the 18th August last.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. W. DALRYMPLE,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Extract from a Despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Government of India in the Political Department, No. 27, dated 18th August, 1852.

Para. 2. Prince Gholam Mahomed should be informed that the sum of two lakhs of Star Pagodas per annum, which, by an arrangement between the British Government and the Nizam, was assigned to cover the expences of a provision for the family of Tippoo Sultan, has not been regarded as the amount to be permanently expended for that purpose, and that the claim to it now preferred by him, retros-

Memorial from Prince
Gholam Mahomed.

pectively and prospectively, in behalf of the descendants of Tippoo, is wholly inadmissible.

(True extract,)

(Signed) J. W. DALRYMPLE,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

(True copy.)

(Signed) O. CAVENAGH, Capt.,

Supdt. of the Mysore Princes.

To

THE RIGHT HON'BLE JAMES ANDREW,
MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE, KT.,

Governor-General of India,

&c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

I have the honor of again forwarding to your Lordship a Memorial for the Board of Directors, of the East India Company, which I have to solicit your Lordship to have re-submitted to them, together with your own (I hope) favourable comments upon it. Your Lordship will see from the facts stated, which cannot be denied, that I and my family have

been seriously suffered in every way, and that while on the death of any individual member of the family, the Government reduces, and in many cases, reverts the whole of the deceased individual's shares, it makes no increase of allowance, or gives no donation upon the births, marriages, or building of houses, &c., of any of the family, the members of which have increased to such an extent, as makes the full provision secured by the Treaty of Nizam essentially necessary for the support and welfare of the family, who have lived submissively and gratefully for upwards of fifty-five years, under the control of the British Government, and that while the Treaty of Nizam is distinct as to its provision for the family of my father, the late Tippoo Sultan, not one-half of the amount fixed by that Treaty has been expended on the purpose for which it is received.

The answer which I had the honor of receiving through your Lordship, from the Board of Directors, appears to me not to meet the real question, which simply is, has the Treaty of Nizam stipulated for the payment of any specific amount annually as a provision for the family of Tippoo Sultan, and if it has, have corresponding payments been made un-

der it, and if not, why not? I therefore feel that I have just cause to expect a more favourable reply, and have the honor respectfully to solicit your Lordship to forward my Memorial for the re-consideration of the Hon'ble Court. Your Lordship will be pleased to observe para. 9th of my Memorial, that if our worthy protectors and the British Government does not allow us the benefits of either the Treaty of Nizam, or that of the Minute of Lord Minto of the 19th October, 1807, our poor and unfortunate family will be totally ruined. Trusting your Lordship will excuse my troubling you, but the distressed circumstance of my family compels me to do so.

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obdt. servant,

(Signed) GHOLAM MAHOMED.

Russapuglah, }
10th March, 1853. }

Extract of a Despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Government of India in the Political Department, No. 32, of 1852, under date the 20th October.

Para 6th. We have no objection to the indulgence granted to this respectable nobleman.
 21 to 24. Prince Ghulam Mahomed permitted to proceed to Europe, accompanied with his eldest son and nephew, for 18 months, and to visit Vellore on his way.

(True extract,)

(Signed) W. J. YOUNG,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

SIR,

His Highness Prince Ghulam Mahomed, a member of the Mysore family, having obtained the permission of Government to visit England, ^{Foreign Department.} I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to request that, on the arrival of the Prince within the jurisdiction of the Government of Fort St. George, he may be received

with the consideration due to his rank and character.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. W. DALRYMPLE,

Offy. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William,
8th December, 1853. }

To

THE AGENT OF THE HON'BLE THE
 EAST INDIA COMPANY IN EGYPT.

SIR,

His Highness Prince Gholam Mahomed, a
 Foreign Department member of the Mysore family, having obtained the
 permission of Government to visit England,
 I am directed by the Governor-General in
 Council to request that, on the arrival of the
 Prince within your jurisdiction, he may be
 received with the consideration due to his
 rank and character.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obdt. servant,

(Signed) J. W. DALRYMPLE,

Offy. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William,
8th December, 1853. }

To

THE POLITICAL AGENT OF ADEN.

SIR,

His Highness Prince Gholam Mahomed, a Foreign Department member of the Mysore family, having obtained the permission of Government to visit England. I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to request that, on the arrival of the Prince within your jurisdiction, he may be received with the consideration due to his rank and character.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obdt. servant,

(Signed) J. W. DALRYMPLE,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William,

8th December, 1853.

To

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have been delayed in replying to your letter of the 2nd instant, by yesterday being a Hindoo holiday, and my office was consequently closed.

You well know, that I have a very high opinion of you, both in your public and private character, and nothing I regret so much as being obliged, in the discharge of my duty, to do any thing disagreeable to you, or contrary to your wishes. But as regards this guard of "one naick and four sepoys," I really cannot recommend, that it be continued to you, and my advice to you as a friend is, that you do not apply to the Governor-General on this subject, as I feel satisfied he will on no account accede to your wishes in this particular.

Nothing has ever been said to me by any one, calculated to do you harm in my eyes, on the contrary, every one speaks well of you. I need not repeat again my individual opinion of you. You must present my best respects to the Begum, and tell her, how much I regret that I cannot comply with her and your wishes on this occasion.

Yours very faithfully,

W. MAYNE, *Capt.*

Supdt. of the Mysore Princes.

*Supdt. Mysore Princes' }
Office, 5th April, 1845. }*

To

THE RT. HON. LD. W. C. BENTINCK,

*Governor-General of India;**&c.**&c.**&c.*

MY LORD,

I anxiously and respectfully hope that your Lordship will kindly pardon me for the liberty I am about to take, as it is the last, and almost particular favour, which I have to solicit at your Lordship's hands, and I am encouraged to make the request, from the kind and generous sympathy which your Lordship has ever evinced towards our unfortunate family. I shall, therefore, with your Lordship's permission, and without any further preambles, enter at once upon the subject and purport of this my last and most earnest request, which is briefly as follows;—I have two sisters residing at Vellore, each of whom is unfortunately encumbered with a large family, and who have no other means of providing for their maintenance, except from the small allowance which they, from time to time, receive from me, and with which they support with difficulty themselves and their large families, and is the only thing they have to look to, as they have never received the smallest pecuniary relief from Government. I have, therefore, to make a most

earnest request, and to entreat, as a very particular favour, that it may please your Lordship kindly to take their really unfortunate, helpless, and destitute condition into your kind and generous consideration; and that you will kindly contrive, by some means or another, to grant to each of my two poor sisters, a small monthly stipend of 50 or 60 Rupees, and kindly suggest to and authorize the Paymaster of Stipends at Vellore to pay it to them, and for which benevolent act of kindness and generosity, my poor sisters, together with myself, will ever entertain the most lively sentiments of heartfelt gratitude.

I am, &c.,

BEGUM,

Mother of Prince Gholam Mahomed.

Russapuglah, }
10th January, 1835. }

To

H. H. THE BEGUM,

Mother of Prince Gholam Mahomed.

MY FRIEND,

I yesterday morning had the pleasure of receiving your letter, bearing date the 10th, but I regret that it did not reach me until after Sir Frederick Adam had left the house to embark for the Coast. It was consequent-

ly out of my power to make it over to him personally, but you may rely upon my sending it to him, and although it is contrary to my habits to interfere in any way on matters of business that appertain to the subordinate Presidencies, (otherwise than officially, when called upon so to do,) I will beg of him to do whatever may be in his power towards meeting the request contained in your letter, of which you have enclosed me a copy on behalf of your two sisters residing at Vellore. It will be necessary for those ladies to submit an application to the Governor of Madras, respecting their destitute condition, which I sincerely hope may be attended with the success which, for your own and your son's sake, I desire it may do.

I remain,

Your sincere friend & well wisher,

(Signed) W. BENTINCK.

Government House,

11th January, 1835.

To

H. CHAMIER, ESQ.

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Fort St. George.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 29th ultimo, regarding the

pensions proposed to be conferred on the Aunts of Prince Ghoolaum Mahomed, youngest son of the late Tippoo Sultan.

2. On a review of the whole correspondence, the Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, observes that even in the case of the demise of Prince Ghoolaum Mahomed, it is extremely doubtful whether we could fairly be expected to make a provision for these ladies, but as the Prince, who has hitherto maintained them, is still alive, the question does not at present call for decision.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. H. MACNAGHTEN,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Fort William,
The 22nd June, 1835.

(True copy.)

(Signed) J. W. J. OUSELEY,

Superintendent.

To

MAJOR E. J. HONYWOOD,

Superintendent, Mysore Princes.

SIR,

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor
Political Department. of Bengal to acknowledge the

receipt of your letter, dated the 27th ultimo, forwarding original correspondence from the Begum mother of Prince Ghoolāum Mahomed, relating to the distressed situation of two of her Sisters at Vellore, and the promises held out by the late Governor-General, that a monthly stipend of 50 or 60 Rupees would be assigned for their support.

2. In reply I am desirous to acquaint you, that it does not appear from the papers, that any specific promise of a provision for these Ladies was held out to the Prince by the late Governor-General, and that the Honorable the Governor sees no reason to alter the view which he has already taken of this case, as communicated to the Government of Fort St. George in my letter, dated the 22nd of June last, a copy of which is herewith sent for your information.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. H. MACNAGHTEN,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Fort William,
The 31st of Aug., 1835. }

(True copy,)

(Signed) J. W. J. OUSELEY,

Superintendent.

To

THE RT. HON. GEO. EARL AUCKLAND, G. C. B.

Governor-General of India.

&c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

I take the liberty of informing your Lordship, that during the Government of the late Lord William Bentinck, I brought to his notice that no provision had been made for my two sisters, to which their relation to the late Tippoo Sultan entitled them. Lord William Bentinck was inclined to provide for this omission, and made a reference to the Madras Government, for they were residing at Vellore, supported out of the stipend of my poor son, Prince Gholam Mahomed.

The retirement of Lord William Bentinck was unfortunate, for his successor, Sir Charles Metcalfe, declined to interfere. Thus it happened, that the support of myself and of my two sisters continued, and continues an unaided charge on the resources of my unfortunate son. Each of the sons of Tippoo Sultan receive a personal monthly stipend of Sa. Rs.

M M

2,000 the allowance fixed for his daughter is that of Sa. Rs. 1,000.

For most of the dependants of the late Sultan, and those remotely connected with him, allowances were fixed, but to his widows, whose sons were living, this favor was not extended. The omission ~~was~~ an obvious oversight, and their right to independent provision (recognized in the case of the widows of the Sultan's sons,) was not regarded, owing, no doubt, to neglect on their part to bring their claims to notice, but had the matter been urged on former Governments, the omission so obvious would have been supplied: those whose sons have died, have succeeded to the inadequate allowance of Sa. Rs. 300 monthly.

Thus it was that a Prince, whose mother was living, though nominally receiving the same monthly stipend as a Prince whose mother was dead, really received less, for he was charged with the support of his parent. My poor son has not only continued to bear this charge, but also that of supporting his aunts, who, as well as myself, might have justly expected distinct provision. At present I am the only mother of a living son of Tipoo Sultan. The mothers of the late Princes Shoo-

keroollah and Ahmud live, and have each the inadequate allowances of Sa. Rs. 300, but only since the death of their respective sons.

Under these circumstances, I venture to solicit from your Lordship the favor of such personal allowance for myself, as your Lordship may be graciously pleased to grant, and which may enable me to provide for the independent support of myself and sisters. I will only add, that I am now in the eighty-sixth year of my age.

I would not have troubled your Lordship at this late period with a request of this nature, but for the natural desire I feel to relieve my son from the burthen of supporting me and my helpless sisters from his stipend, which is barely sufficient for himself and his family; I have no expectation of obtaining, and it would be unreasonable to ask that retrospective effect should be given to the provision your Lordship may be pleased to assign, but merely that for the short remainder of my days I may be saved the mortification of feeling myself to be a burthen to others.

I have the honor to submit, for the perusal

of your Lordship, the original letter of Lord William Bentinck above referred to.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedt. & humble subject,

BEGUM,

Mother of Prince Gholam Mahomed.

Russapuglah,
8th. February, 1841. }

To

MAJOR J. W. J. OUSELEY,

Supdt. of the Mysore Princes,

&c. &c. &c.

SIR,

I am desired by the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 18th Instant, submitting an application from the Begum, mother of Prince Gholam Mahomed, soliciting a personal allowance for her own support, and to enable her to provide for her sisters at Vellore; and in reply to request you will inform the Begum of his Lordship's re-

gret, that under the circumstances stated in Mr. Secretary Macnaghten's letter of the 31st August, 1835, her application cannot be complied with.

2. The original letter from Lord William Bentinck, which accompanied the Begum's application, is herewith returned.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

Fort William,
22nd February, 1841.

(True Copy,)

(Signed) J. W. J. OUSELEY,

Superintendent:

To

THE RT. HON'BLE GEO. EARL AUCK-
LAND, G. C. B.,

Governor General of India.

&c.

&c.

&c.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the order of your Lordship on my application of the 8th ultimo. They are contained in the letter of Mr. Secretary Maddock, addressed to the Superintendent on the 22nd ultimo.

Referring to the circumstances stated in Mr. Secretary Macnaghten's letter of the 31st August, 1835, addressed to Major Honeywood, your Lordship intimates that my application cannot be complied with. This letter refers to the Resolutions of the Bengal Government, communicated to the Madras Government on the 22nd June of that year. The import of those Resolutions is that your Lordship's predecessor did not consider my sisters entitled to the small distinct provisions solicited for them personally. But your Lordship by again referring to my letter of the 8th ultimo, will observe that it is an appeal to you on my own behalf, I mentioned the case of my sisters to support and strengthen my own claim.

I respectfully submit that my near relation to the late Tippoo Sultan entitled, and still entitles me to an independent provision from the British Government, and I yet trust that it will not be refused for the brief space of life which yet remains to me.

Your Lordship, I feel persuaded, will admit that it could only be from an oversight that the allowance now solicited was not originally made, and my appeal to your liberality to rectify for the future so obvious an omission is not weakened by the delay by which I alone suffer. It was the intention of Government,

to place the sons of the late Sultan of the same class on a footing of equality, but this has not been done, if some were burthened by the support of mothers, while others were not so burthened. The additional weight of supporting my sisters has fallen on my son.

It will not moreover escape your Lordship that the widows of the sons of the late Sultan receive independent allowances, and that provision was made by Government for many whose claims from relation to the late Sultan and rank cannot be compared to mine.

Under these circumstances I venture again to solicit attention to my application of the 8th ultimo, apart from the case of my sisters. If their claim for support from the British Government be inadmissible for defect of near relation to the late Sultan, the same cannot be objected to my claim, the equity and justice of which cannot be affected by any delay in its submission, the more so as it is only prospective.

I have the honor to remain

Your Lordship's most obedt. servant,

BEGUM,

Mother of Prince Ghokan Mahomed.

*Russapuglah,
31st March, 1841.*

To

MAJOR J. W. J. OUSELEY,

Supdt. of the Mysore Princes.

SIR,

I am desired by the Right Hon'ble the
 Political Department Governor of Bengal to acknowledge the receipt of your
 letter, dated the 19th instant, submitting a letter
 from the Begum, mother of Prince Gholam
 Mähomed, again urging her claim for personal support from Government, and in reply to state, that as this case has been decided on previous references, his Lordship is compelled to decline re-opening the discussion of it.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

(True copy,)

J. W. J. OUSELEY,

Superintendent.

Fort Wilham,
the 26th April, 1841.

FROM

THE UNDER-SECY. TO THE GOVERNMENT
OF BENGAL,

TO

THE OFFG. SUPDT., MYSORE PRINCES,

Dated Fort William, 14th January, 1846.

SIR,

I am directed to inform you, in reply to your communication of the 31st ultimo, that the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal sees no reason for modifying his former orders of the 19th ultimo, in respect to the distribution of the stipends drawn by the late Prince Mahomed Soobhan, but you are authorized to assure the widow of Shahzadah Rusheedooddeen, that in the event of her demise, the case of her daughters will be taken into consideration by Government.

2. The original papers which accompanied your letter are returned herewith.

I have, &c.,

— (Signed) C. BEADON;

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

• (True copy.) •

• (Signed) A. TURNBULL,

Offg. Supdt., Mysore Princes.

To

H. H. PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED.

MY DEAR PRINCE,

I have received your note of the 6th instant, and shall be happy to avail myself of the first opportunity, should any occur, to recommend for the favourable consideration of Government the case of the childrer of your daughter.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

T. HAYES,

Offg. Supdt., Mysore Princes.

Dum-Dum, Supdt. Mysore Princes }
Office, 10th May, 1850. }

FROM

THE UNDER-SECY. TO THE GOVERNMENT
 OF BENGAL,

To

LIEUT. O. CAVANAGH,

Supdt. of the Mysore Princes.

Dated Fort William, 15th Sept., 1847.

SIR,

I am directed to inform you in reply to your letter No. 31, of the 8th instant, that

the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased, in compliance with your recommendation, to sanction the distribution of the stipend of Rs. 20, hitherto enjoyed by the late Sahebzada Kumur-ud-deen and his mother, under the orders of Government of 19th November, 1845, to the two infant sisters of the Sahebzada.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. R. YOUNG,

Under Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

(True copy)

O. CAVANAGH, *Lieut.,*

Supt. of the Mysore Princes.

FROM

THE SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF BENGAL.

TO

THE SUPT. OF THE MYSORE PRINCES.

Dated Fort William, 20th September, 1853.

SIR,

I am directed by the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 14, dated

the 29th ultimo, submitting a Memorial from the Begum, widow of the late Sahebzada Mahomed Rusheedodeen, soliciting that a suitable provision be made out of the stipend of the late Sâhebzada Shokutoodeen for the support of her two daughters.

2. In reply I am desired to state that in this particular case, His Lordship has been pleased to allow each of the children of the Memorialist to draw, in addition to their present stipend of Rs. ten a month, the further sum of Rs. twenty a month.

3. It is however to be borne in mind that this additional grant is allowed solely as an act of grace; that the allowance of each grantee is to cease either on her death or marriage, and that no claim is to be founded on this grant as a precedent.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. BEADON,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

(True copy)

O. CAVANAGH, Major,

Supdt., Mysore Princes.

FROM

THE UNDER-SECT. TO THE GOVERNMENT
OF BENGAL,

TO

THE SUPDT. OF THE MYSORE PRINCES.

Dated Fort William, 15th November, 1853

SIR,

I am directed by the Most Noble the Governor-General Political. of Bengal to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 21, dated the 17th October, submitting a Memorial from the widow, Begum of the late Sahebzada Rusheedooddeen, soliciting that the condition, as to the cessation on their marriage of the additional stipend of Rupees twenty a month granted to each of her two daughters, under the orders of the 20th September last, be revoked, and recommending, in the event of this being refused, that the sum of Co.'s Rs. 500, granted for the interment of Sahebzada Shokutoodeen, be considered a donation instead of an advance recoverable from the heirs of the deceased.

His Lordship is pleased, under the circumstances, to allow the amount advanced by you for defraying the funeral expenses of Sahebzada Shokutoodeen to be considered a dona-

tion ; but I am directed to state that the conditions of the orders, granting the additional stipend to the two daughters of the Memorialist cannot be relaxed.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. G. YOUNG,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

To

MAJOR J. W. J. OUSELEY,

Superintendent of the Mysore Princes,

de. de. de.

SIR,

The Begum, mother of the late Prince Ahmad, has now got her case pending before the Sudder Allah, and I am given to learn that subpoenas have been issued against me and some others of my family.

We have now been here for upwards of thirty-six years, and have never been brought up on such proceedings, and it would be disgracing us now were we to appear to give evidence, more especially whilst we have you as our Superintendent and the British Government our guardians ; but we have no objection to state all the facts we know regarding this case to you, if it be required, and we look

for nothing more than what has been done in similar cases, by the rest of our former Superintendents, agreeably to the orders of Government, which are on the records of your office, and by which we shall be saved from such disgraces.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,

(Signed) GHOLAM MAHQMED,
Prince.

Russajuglah,
3rd April, 1843.

To

H. V. HATHORN, ESQ.,

Offg. Session Judge of the 24-Pergunnas.
SIR,

I have the honor to forward the copy of a letter to my address from the Begum, mother of the late Prince Ahmud.

If there be nothing irregular in her request, perhaps you will be so good as to comply with it by referring the case for my arbitration, in conformity to the orders of the Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal, conveyed in Mr. Officiating Secretary Macnaghten's letter to the Register of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, dated 10th September, 1835, a copy of which was forwarded with my letter of the 14th March last, for your information.

With reference to the subpoena, No. 1386, requiring the attendance of some of the Mysore Princes at the Additional Sudder Ameen's kutcherry, I have the honor to transmit a letter to my address from Prince Gholam Mohamed, on behalf of himself and brothers.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. W. J. OUSELEY,

(True copy)

(Signed) J. W. J. OUSELEY,

Superintendent.

Supt. Mysore Princes }
Office, 7th April, 1813. }

To

J. HAWKINS, ESQ.,

Regt. of the Cl. of Sudder Dewy Adawlut,

Fort William.

SIR,

I solicit the orders of the Sudder Dewanny

Civil Department.

Adawlut respecting the disposal of the case noted in the margin, in which Prince Gholam Mahomed, on behalf

Case No. 1386, original suit.
Sreenutty Jobrah Begum, alias
Zoharah Begum, of the late
Tippoo Sultan,

Versus.

Syed Ruffeooddeen Sabaib, Al-
muddee Begum, &c.

Claim.

Possession of certain lands
situated in the village of Kon-
506, Pergunnah Magoorah.
Value, Co.'s Rs. 1503.

of himself and brothers, crave exemption from attendance as witnesses at the Court of the Additional Principal Sudder Ameen of this district.

2nd. It will be observed, that the plaintiff, the widow, Begum of the late Tippoo Sultan, herself cited the Princes as witnesses, and afterwards prays the Court that they may be exempted from attendance.

3rd. Touching the objection urged by the Princes, I find from the records of this office that a similar reference was made to the Superior Court in 1835, by Mr. C. R. Martin, Officiating Judge of this district, upon which the Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal was pleased to direct the transfer of that particular case to the Superintendent of the Mysore Princes to be disposed of by arbitration, but which case was eventually returned to be tried in the ordinary course, the Superintendent having failed to satisfy the parties.

4th. Adverting to the orders of Government above alluded to, which, it will be observed, were special, and did not lay down any general rule for future guidance, and the liability of the members of the Mysore family ~~to be~~ frequently summoned to the Civil Courts of the 21 Pergunnahs, either as parties or witnesses, I beg to be definitely informed what the wishes of Government may be on the subject.

5th. If the Government be disposed to

grant to the members of the Mysore family the same exemption in this respect which is accorded to Native Sovereign Princes, I would suggest that their suits be entirely conducted through the Superintendent of Mysore Princes, and their evidences, when necessary, be procured by commission under the provisions of Act VII. of 1841; and further that such indulgence be restricted to the immediate descendants of the late Tippoo Sultan.

6th. Copies of the representations forwarded by the Superintendent, together with that officer's communication, dated 7th Instant, are appended for the Court's information.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. V. HATHORN,

Offg. Judge.

(True Copy)

(Signed) MUDDOOSOODUN SIRCAR,

Head Clerk.

Zillah, 24-Pergunahs

Civil-Court,

The 8th April, 1843.

}

(OFFICE NO. 704.)

To

H. V. HATHORN, Esq.,

Offg. Judge of 24-Pergunnahs.

SIR,

The Court having had before them your letter No. 114, of the 8th
Sudder Dewny Adawlut.
Present:—C. Tucker, Esq., Instant, direct me to state
Judge. that it would be proper to procure the evidence of any member of the family of the Mysore Princes by a commission under Act VII., 1841, addressed to the Superintendent, and that the compulsory attendance of persons of their rank should be avoided, which the Act mentioned allows of being done, without prejudice to justice.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

.(Signed) J. HAWKINS,

Register.

Fort William,
21st April, 1843. }

نقلمطابق با صلہ مقام صدر کلکتہ

العدید

ہلد ہر راے پیشکار عدالتہ یوانی

(True copy.)

(Signed) W. KIRKPATRICK,

Deputy Register.

روکاری مثل عدالت نظامت صدر مقام کلکتہ اجلاس
میں ابرکرم پے ق کصاحب حاکم عدالت کورہ کے واقع
تاریخ ہشتم ماہ ستمبر سنہ ۱۸۴۸ ع مطابق پچیسویں ماہ
بہادون سنہ ۱۲۵۵ ہنکلہ روز جمعہ شاہزادہ محمد مہدی
برادر شاہزادہ محمد وارث الدین نبیرہ طیبو سلطان سابل
منشی سرب ناتھ راہی وکیل سابل کے حاضر ہوئی سوال
سابل بناراضی حکم صاحب شش جج ضلع بہت ۲۴ چہار
پرکنہ مصدورہ سے یکم ماہ جولائی سنہ روان جودرماد
امالتا طلبہ سابل بحالے میں حکم صاحب فوجدارہری کے
صادر پایا ہے معہ قطعہ وکالتنامہ نامی وکیل مذکور
قطعہ کیفیت اکٹنگ مجسٹریٹ معہ حکم صاحب
شش جج ضلع قطعہ روبرکاری صدر مرقومہ ۲۹ ماہ ستمبر
سنہ ۱۸۴۷ ع روبرکاری عدالت نظامت
مصدورہ پنجم ماہ ہرورہری سنہ ۱۸۴۶ ع وہ قطعہ چٹسی
انگریزی قطعہ مختار پانچ جہنونکو ایگٹک ج یکایک
حضور میں اسجانب کے داخل کیا پیش اور ملا حظہ ہوئے
دریافت ایسا ہوا کہ سائل مقدمہ میں خشت زنی مرجوعہ

مسماۃ امیرن ڈائی مطہرہ بنام سائل مظہر الیہ مطلوب
 اصالتاً واسطے جواب دیے مقدمہ حضور سے صاحب
 موجود اری کے ہوا اور وہ حکم عند الاپیل سائل کے پیشگاہ
 سے صاحب شش کے بحال رکھا گیا ہی ابتداء سائل ناراض
 آئے ہونیکے رجوع بمرافعہ اسعد التمسک کیا ہی فقط معلوم
 ہوتا ہے کہ یہ سائل ایسا خاندان کے ذی عزت شخص ہی
 کہ مجبور ایسا جرم میں اصالتاً طلب سائل کے کچھ ضرور
 تہیں ہی مناسب ہی کہ بذریعہ مدفعہ پنجم آئیں نہم ۹
 سنہ ۱۸۰۷ء وکالتاً طلبہ اونکے عمل میں آئے اور ملا حظہ
 سے نقل روکاری صاحب شش کے معلوم ہوتا ہی کہ سائل
 رسید پانے ثمن کے پنجم تاریخ میں دیئے ہیں اور ہفتم
 تاریخ میں مختارتا حاضر ہوئے اور وہی ہفتم تاریخ میں
 مختارتا حاضری اونکے نام منظور ہوئے ۹ درہستم تاریخ میں
 انہوں نے صاحب شش کے پاس اپیل کئے پس ظاہر کہ
 درخواست اپیل اوسکا حکم سے صاحب مجسٹریٹ کے بمادہ
 نا منظوری مختارتا حاضری آنکے مابین پندرہ روز کے
 داخل ہوئے اس واسطے حکم ہوا کہ نقل اس روکاری کی
 اسحکم میں کہ صاحب شش صاحب فریجٹنزیس کے
 حکم مادی کریں کہ اصالتاً طلبہ سائل موقوف کر کے سائل کو
 وکالتاً حاضر کروانے زبان بندی گواہان مظہرہ کے جو
 غیبت میں سائل کے قلمبند ہوا ہے انہوں پر سائل کے
 مختار سے خرچ کے سوال کروانے مرفوع بالکل تفدرات

طرفین مقابلہ میں وکیل سایل کے مقدمہ فیصلہ کریں اور
امالقا حاضر نہ ہونے کے سبب جو مسافر اور اسباب سایل
کے قرق ہی سو فی الفور خلاص دین باغپ پریسپنٹ انگریزی
بے میعاد اگے صاحب شش ضلع بست چہار پرگنہ کے
بہیجد یا جائے فقط اور نقول واپس دیا جائے فقط

مقابلہ نمودہ اشرف علی و میرداد اربخش مخرران صدر
راقم سید غلام بھٹی نقل نویس سررشتہ

شاہزادہ محمد مہدی سایل

بتاریخ ہشتم ماہ ستمبر سنہ ۱۸۴۸ مسیحہ ازاجلاس
جناب ابرکرم بے دے صاحب حاکم حکم شدہ بہت حصول
نقل آن سنہ ۴۳ کا غنہ استامنت داخل کردہ شدہ فقط
فی التاریخ یازدہم ماہ ستمبر سنہ ۱۸۴۸ ع

الغرض

زائے سری ناتھ سین تحصیل

شاہزادہ محمد مہدی سائل بدیدہ استامنت

۱۸ ستمبر سنہ ۱۸۴۸ ع نو اسپا نامہ سود

الغرض

غلام حیدر رسید پولیس صدر کلکتہ

۱۸ ماہ ستمبر سنہ ۱۸۴۸ ع کو موازی سے قطعہ کا غنہ

استامنت مے بہت بہت آیہ واسطے لینے نقل رو بکاری

محکومہ ہشتم ۹ ستمبر سنہ روان طرز سے سائل معرفت منشی

سری ناتھ رائے وکیل سائل کے داخل ہوا فقط

العد

اشرف علی محرر صدر

اتھار ہونین ماہ ستمبر سنہ ۱۸۴۸ ع کو یہ نقل روکاری
تیار کر کے منشی سری ناتھ رائے وکیل سائل حوالی کیا
گیا۔ نقط

العد

مہلد ہر رائے پیش کار صدر

نمبر ۱۰۳۸ صدر

سنہ ۱۸۵۱ ع متفرقہ العد

بہکوانچندر رائے پیشکار مقابلہ نمود مہوہن، لعل چودھری
محرر عدالت دیوانی

(True copy.)

(Signed) R. STUART,

Assistant Register.

روکاری منل عدالت دیوانی صدر مقام کلکتہ نشست
میں ابرکرم بے قضا صاحب حاکم عدالت سندھ واقع
تاریخ تیسویں ماہ دسمبر سنہ ۱۸۵۱ ع معیضہ مطابق
نویں ماہ پوس سنہ ۱۲۵۸ ہجری روز سہ شنبہ
محمد یوسف سلطی

رائے سری ناتھ سین وکیل سائل کے حاضر آئے سوال

سائل ناراضی سے حکم صاحب جج ضلع چوبیس پرگنہ سائل
 مورخہ ۱۶ م مہنہ کے متضمن بر خلاف دستور خاندان
 سائل بحکم گرفتاری زبان بندی سائل با جرائی سفینہ بنام
 صدر منصف ضلع مذکور بمقدمہ نالشی موہن لعل چودھری
 مدعی و احمد علیخان مدعی علیہ و امید مذکور حکم
 مناسب آئین عدالت معہ قطعہ و کالتنامہ اسمی وکیل
 مذکور و قطعہ نقل روکاری عدالت ضلع مرقوم تاریخ بالا
 و قطعہ نقل چٹپی انگریزی عدالت ۲ جو بناریخ اتوین
 سپتمبر گزشتہ داخل سرشتہ ہوا تھا اور وکیل سائل قطعہ
 سوال دستی امروز برسر مثل داخل کیا ملا حظہ سے گذرے
 معلوم ہوا کہ صدر منصف قطعہ روکاری بابت مقدمہ
 موہن لعل چودھری مدعی، و احمد علیخان مدعی علیہ
 حسب استرخاصے طریقین قطعہ فرد سوال واسطے لے جانے
 زبان بندی سائل بدرجہ کمیشن معرفت سپرنٹنڈنٹ محل
 شاہزادگان بحضور صاحب جج ضلع بہاجا صاحب جج اسپر
 بتوجیہ اینکه زبان بندی سائل بدرجہ کمیشن کس وجہ
 سے لیا جایگا تصریح اوسکی روکاری سے منصف کے ظاہر
 نہیں اس واسطے با جرائی سفینہ زبان بندی سائل کے لیا
 جایگا حکم صادر کئے ہیں مگر ملا حظہ سے چٹپی انگریزی
 اس عدالت مرقومہ ۲ ماہ اپریل سنہ ۱۸۴۳ ع کے
 معلوم ہوتا ہی کہ خاندان میں سائل کے باجرائی سفینہ
 زبان بندی لینا دستور نہیں ہی اسلئے حکم صاحب جج

ضلع چوبیس پر گنہ کے قابل مسترد ہو کر حکم ہوا کہ نقل
 رو بگاری پھدا معہ نقل چٹائی انگریزی مرقومہ بالا اس حکم
 سے کہ صاحب جج ضلع مطابق مراد چٹائی مذکورہ کے
 حکم جاری کریں بلف پریسپٹ انگریزی جے میعاد ی اگے
 صاحب جج ضلع چوبیس پر گنہ کے مہاجا جاوے و نقول
 واپس ہونے نقط . . .

مقابلہ نمودہ . . .

لعل موہن چودھری با احترام علی محرران

Fort William, the 28th September, 1842.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt
 Political Department of your letter, dated 8th Instant,
 and in reply to acquaint you, that the Hon'ble
 the Deputy-Governor of Bengal has been
 pleased to sanction the appropriation of the
 stipend of the deceased youngest daughter
 of the late Tippoo Sultan, as proposed by
 you, viz.:

Allowance to the husband of the deceased...	150	0	0
Ditto to daughter of ditto.....	500	0	0
Ditto to 8 khowasses of ditto, at 20 Rs. each	160	0	0
Fatteah.....	50	0	0

Co's Rs. 860 0 0

2. The balance, or Rs. 533-5-4, per mensem, to revert to Government, after realizing the advance of Co.'s Rs. 1,000, made on account of the deceased's funeral expences.

3. His Honor, agreeably to your suggestion, directs that the guard hitherto allowed for the protection of the late Princess, at an expence of Rs. 37 per mensem, be discontinued.

I have the honor to be, Sir, &c.,

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

To

MAJOR J. W. J. OUSELEY,

Superintendent of the Mysore Princes.

Fort William, the 23rd November, 1842.

SIR,

I am desired by the Honble the Deputy-Political Department. Governor of Bengal to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters, dated the 9th July and the 29th ultimo, relative to the appropriation of the stipend enjoyed by the late daughter of Gholam Mahomed and wife of Ruheemodeen.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you, that, under the explanation contained in your letter of the 29th ultimo, the Hon'ble the Deputy-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to sanction the distribution of the stipend of the deceased daughter of Prince Gholam Mahomed, in the manner recommended in the 3rd para. of your letter, dated 26th of April last, viz:—

To two grown-up sons of Prince Gholam Mahomed:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	B.	Rs.	A.	P.	B.
At	32	15	4	8	or 65	14	9	16
	16	7	8	8	or 32	15	4	17
				Total...Co's Rs.	98	14	2	13

I have the honor to be Sir, &c.,

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

انقل مطابق اصل

(True copy.)

شاہزادہ صاحب بے بیار مہربان

استظہار مخلصان سلامت

از انجا کہ با عمل مودہ رسیدن آن مہربان مع الخیر و العافیت
در قرب یلور کہ جائے اقامت آن مہربان تجویز شدہ است
سلور انزا و فرخت پیرائے خاطر و سستی مہتر گردید

لهذا در دل خود چنان قرار داد که بهمین تقریب باز
 بذریعہ محبت نامه با ارقام مراتب محبت درانت
 بطمانیت آنمهربان پرد از آنمهربان یقین کلی دارند
 که خاطر اینجانب همواره در برابر او اظهار دلائل دوستی
 و خیرخواهی متوجه و مصروف خواهد بود و بهر صورت
 منظور خاطر که مکان سکونت در آنچه بفراغت باشد حتی
 المقدور بعمل آید چنانچه حکم هم نموده بود که در تدبیر
 و بند و بست آن دقیقه از ذائق سنی و محنت فرو گذاشت
 نگردد از آنجا که همت اهالی سرکار کمینی انگریز بهادر
 همواره در پاس رفاهیت و آرام آنمهربان مصروف خواهد
 بود و از طرف لفتن کرنیل دقتن بهادر نیز بجمیع وجه پیوسته
 لوازم حسن سلوک در حق آنمهربان مرعی خواهد گردید
 درین صورت رجاء و ائق است که در آنجا هیچ نوع تصدیع و
 تکلیف عائد خال آنمهربان نخواهد گردید حتی الامکان از
 رعایت رفاه و فارغ البالی آنمهربان سردر واقعی در دل
 محنت منزل حاصل خواهد گردید و اینجانب را یقین است
 که اطوار برگزیده و صفات پسندیده آنمهربان همواره
 مستوجب ظهور و از یاد لوازم دوستی و محبت اینجانب
 خواهد گردید و آنچه بالتخصیص موجب خوشنودی خاطر
 دوستی ماثر تواند بود این است که بصفا ئی دل و بی
 حجابی راز و اسرار با کرنیل صاحب موصوف طریق اعتماد
 و اعتبار کلی مساوک دارند و صاحب موصوف آنچه مراتب
 صلاح دهی آنمهربان از روی ایمان مخلص گاه گاه بهر زبان

ارند انترایسبع قبول اصغانمایند و تلامد که همیشه هر چه
 بمخلص ظاهر گردد به باشد آنهمو بان آنرا معرفت صاحب
 موصوف بمعرض اظهار خواهند در آورد اراده مخلص
 چنانست که در اندک روز بار سال چیزه تبرک بطریق
 نشان دوستی خود معرفت شخصی بماحب معتقد خود
 سرور افزای خاطر خود خواهد گردید ترمد که پیوسته
 اینجانب را خواهان خیریتها انکاشته بارقم مکاتبات
 مسرت آیات مسرور و مبتهجم مینموده باشند زیاده چه
 بر طوازد

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

*Extract from a Dispatch from the Honorable
 the Court of Directors, in the Political De-
 partment, under date the 19th July, 1848,
 No. 15.*

It would simplify your accounts very much,
 if you did not grant in pensions fractional
 parts of a rupee. For instance, in the case
 above mentioned, if it had been proper to
 grant pensions to all, the amount should have
 been Rs. 12 and not Rs. 12-4.

(True Extract)

(Signed) O. CAVENAGH,

Supt. of the Mysore Princes.

To

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED.

Govt. House, 28th February, 1843.

MY DEAR PRINCE,

I have much pleasure in sending to you, at your request, the accompanying letter of introduction to Lord Ellenborough.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) AUCKLAND.

MY DEAR LORD ELLENBOROUGH,

Prince Gholam Mahomed has earnestly requested me to give him a letter of introduction to you. It will of course be proper, that every public subject be communicated with you only through Major Ouseley, the Political Agent and the Political Secretary, but I may well, and I willingly introduce him to you as one of the elder of the Mysore Princes, who bears a highly respectable character, whom I have often received in my society, and whose propriety of demeanour and of manner is universally felt and acknowledged.

I am very faithfully;

AUCKLAND.

*Govt. House, }
Feb'y. 28, 1843. }*

To

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED.

Govt. House, 1st July, 1844.

MY DEAR PRINCE,

I have just had the honor to receive the kind letter your Highness has addressed to me on my approaching departure for England, and sincerely thank you for your good wishes. I will have the pleasure of presenting your Highness myself to the new Governor-General, Sir Henry Hardinge, who is my oldest and best friend, and I am sure you will always find him anxious to afford your Highness and your family every mark of his consideration and respect.

I have the honor to remain,

Your Highness's sincere friend,

(Signed) ELLENBOROUGH.

To

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED.

Govt. House, 27th July, 1844.

MY DEAR PRINCE,

I have had the honor of receiving your Highness's letter of this day's date, remind-

ing me of my promise to introduce your Highness to the new Governor-General.

This I shall have much pleasure in doing on Monday, if your Highness will have the goodness to come to Government House at a quarter before eleven o'clock, which time (eleven o'clock) is fixed for the levee.

I have the honor to remain,

Your Highness's faithful friend,

(Signed) ELLENBOROUGH.

To

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I can no longer resist the earnest desire of the Begums to have the guard restored, and will issue the necessary orders to that effect.

Believe me,

Yours most faithfully,

(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK.

14th January, 1846.

To

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED.

Govt. House, 8thth January, 1848.

MY DEAR PRINCE,

I shall have much pleasure in introducing your Highness to my successor, Lord Dalhousie, shortly after his arrival, and also hope to see you at the Ball, which will, probably, take place on the day following.

I need not assure you that it will always give me much pleasure to hear of the welfare of yourself and your Highness's family.

Believe me, my dear Prince,

Your's most faithfully,

(Signed) HARDINGE.

To

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED.

Govt. House, 10th June, 1852.

MY DEAR PRINCE,

It has afforded me great pleasure to advance, in any way, the wishes of your High-

ness, for whom, in common with the Government and the community among whom you have lived, I entertain so much and such sincere respect.

If you will let me know about a month before you propose to leave Calcutta, I will very gladly enclose to you a few letters for persons whom you may like to know in England, and in every way in which I can help to make your journey easy and agreeable to you, you may command my services.

With many thanks for your good wishes towards myself and my family,

I beg to remain your Highness' sincere friend,

(Signed) DALHOUSIE.

To

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED.

Govt. House, 6th Dec., 1853.

MY DEAR PRINCE

The letters which you wish to have for the Governor of Madras, and for the Government Officers on the way to England, will be sent to you. I have much pleasure in enclosing to you some other letters also.

You are already well acquainted with Lord Ellenborough, Lord Hardinge, Sir James Hogg, and many others, who could be of use to you in England. I have added a letter for the present Chairman of the Court of Directors, Mr. Ellice, and for the President of the Board of Control, Sir Charles Wood. I promised to give you a letter for the Duke of Wellington. He has left us, but I enclose one to his son, the present Duke.

Let me wish you, and your son, Prince Feroze Shah, a pleasant voyage and visit to England. If it please God that I live to return to my own country, I shall hope to have the pleasure of seeing you there.

If, however, we should not meet, I wish to

take this opportunity of offering you an assurance of my respect and esteem, and of the pleasure with which I shall always remember my acquaintance with you.

I beg my regards to Prince Feroze Shah,
and I remain,

My dear Prince Gholam,

Your sincere and faithful friend,

(Signed). DALHOUSIE.

To

THE HONORABLE SIR JAMES C. MELVILLE,
 SECRETARY, EAST INDIA HOUSE.
 &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

Being now in England, with the sanction and leave of the Governor-General, and therefore under the protection of the Honorable Court of Directors, I deem it my duty to forward to you for transmission to the Most Noble the Governor-General of India, the original of a letter addressed to His Lordship, which I request may be sent with the public dispatches, and I enclosed a copy of the same for the information of the Honorable Court.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

GHOLAM MOHUMED.

ORIENTAL HOTEL, VERE STREET,

27th May, 1854.

TO THE MOST NOBLE
THE MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE, G.C.B.,
GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, &c. &c. &c.

21st May, 1854.

MY LORD,

I hope your Lordship will permit me to offer my grateful thanks for the kind permission given to me to visit this wonderful country of England, and its magnificent City of London, and for the great favor conferred upon me in the letters of introduction from your Lordship, of which I was the bearer, to persons of the highest distinction in the Government and Society of this Kingdom.

2. I have in consequence been honored by being presented to Her Majesty, who was graciously pleased to receive me at dinner, at her royal table, and at balls, distinctions which I feel that I owe entirely to the kind manner in which your Lordship was pleased to speak of me in those letters.

3. Before I left Calcutta I addressed a memorial to your Lordship on the subject of the unfortunate position of the family of the late Tippoo Sultan, and I was informed, that the representations it contained, were made by your

Lordship's Government, the subject of a special reference to the Honorable Court of Directors.

4. Your Lordship has always been disposed to lend a favorable ear to the representations of the members of this family, and although I was unable to wait in Calcutta for the reply to this reference, I had every hope that the result, under your Lordship's recommendation, would have tended to place the concerns of the family on a footing satisfactory to them, and consistent with the high character of the British Government for justice and liberality.

5. Upon my arrival in London, therefore, I deemed it my duty to make immediate enquiries as to the result of your Lordship's reference, and the fate of my memorial. I was informed kindly by the Chairman of the East India Company that the orders had been sent out to India; but upon my applying for a copy of those orders, I have received an intimation that it is inconsistent with the practice of the Court to furnish a copy, and that I must wait a communication from your Lordship, either direct to myself, or in reply to the Court's orders. The Chairman, however, has kindly told me that the purport of those orders is not favourable, and I am led to apprehend from his communication, that the authorities in this country are under a misapprehension in respect to the real nature of the position and

claims of our family, which is the reason of my troubling your Lordship with this further letter.

6. When the City and Fort of Seringapatam fell to the victorious arms of the East India Company, a Treaty of Partition was made between the Company and its Allies for the Division of the Country so obtained by conquest, and in that Treaty a separate portion of Territory was taken by the East India Company as a provision for the family and dependants of my late father, Tippoo Sultan, under stipulations that left the application of the funds to the discretion of the Indian Government, subject only to the obligation of dealing fairly and liberally with the members of that family.

7. Colonel Sir Arthur Wellesley, afterwards Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, was the British officer on whom devolved the duty of submitting a scheme of appropriation of the funds so set apart by Treaty.

8. In his report on this subject your Lordship will find a liberal and just acknowledgment of the position and claims of the family upon the fund in question. We were removed, as your Lordship is aware, for reasons of State policy, from Seringapatam to Vellore, and were there retained for the same reasons, under strict surveillance, but all our wants were liberally provided for under the arrangement of Sir

Arthur Wellesley, and although the expenditure was kept considerably within the limits of the fund, the reason assigned was the necessity of making provision for the probability of further claims, and for an eventual increase in the number of the Family, as well as for the Junior Members, of which I was one, requiring after reaching majority separate establishments, and more ample provision for their maintenance.

9. While matters were in this state, evil disposed persons fomented disaffection and mutiny amongst the East India Company's native troops in garrison at Vellore, and they rose against their officers, and tried to destroy the Europeans, and to make themselves masters of the Fort. In the course of this disturbance, the dangers of which we shared with all others residing within the Fort, some of the mutineers made use of the name of a member of our family, and so raised a suspicion that was quite unfounded, of our having been instigators of the plot and conspiracy that produced that outbreak.

10. It was in consequence determined, after the mutiny was suppressed, in order to prevent a similar use being again made of our name, to bring us away from Vellore, and to require all the members of the family to fix their residence in Calcutta.

11. This resolution having been carried into effect in the year one thousand eight hundred and six, it fell to Lord Minto, then Governor-General, to settle finally our position in that city, and our future relations with the Government of the East India Company. His Lordship accordingly in October, one thousand eight hundred and seven, recorded a long Minute reviewing all that had passed, and distinctly declaring that he did not consider the claims of the family upon the liberality of the Government, and upon the fund at its disposal, to be diminished or at all injured or affected by the occurrences at Vellore, and he laid down rules, under which each member of the family, who was at the head of a separate establishment, was placed in the enjoyment of a fixed income for life, from the time of his coming of age, subject to the condition that, upon his decease, the fresh appropriation should be at the discretion of the Government.

12. This Minute of Lord Minto has always been considered by ourselves, as by the Authorities in Calcutta, as the Charter of our Claims, and as the basis of all arrangements for our benefit.

13. One important addition was made in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, when the Honorable Court of Directors were

pleased to sanction the allotment, of a provision for sons arrived at maturity during the life of their fathers; in all other respects, the arrangements of that Minute have continued to the present day.

14. As a proof of the respect and estimation in which the Honorable Court have ever held the Minute in question, I beg gratefully to call to your recollection, that they desired its provisions to be strictly carried out, and ordered to be paid to myself the arrears of an increased stipend which Lord Minto had allotted to me, as to be drawn on my coming of age, the Court liberally fixing an earlier period for the majority than the Local Government had before decided. It is upon these arrears that I have asked for interest also to be allowed to me; in like manner benefits were assigned, on more than one occasion, to other members of the family, with the avowed intention of adhering strictly to Lord Minto's Minute and arrangements, and of giving to us all the full measure of its benefits.

15. I now learn, however, to my great mortification and astonishment, that the reply to my Memorial, praying for a more liberal provision to be made, especially for the junior members of the family, brings into question the right of the family to receive, prospectively and in perpetuity, any permanent provision out

of the fund in question, which was created by the stipulations of the Treaty of Seringapatam, and has regularly ever since, up to the present day, been realised from the territory, and brought to credit in the accounts of the East India Company's Government, as a deposit especially appropriate to that object. . .

16. It is maintained even, as I have been given to understand, that whatever rights we might have been considered to possess under the terms of the Treaty, and the arrangements made to carry it out, were forfeited, by reason of the events that occurred at Vellore, and the part some Members of the Family are erroneously stated to have taken in those events. But I feel well assured that your Lordship, after perusing the Minute of Lord Minto, above referred to, will not take this unfavourable view of our case; nor suffer the innocent and unfortunate Members of this Family to be made the sacrifice of such a misconception.

17. His Lordship in that minute distinctly states in more than one place, that the claims of the family upon the justice and liberality of the Government, could not be affected by any proceedings adverse to the Government, in which individual members of it might have engaged, even though such misconduct had been proved against them, which it was not, and all the

arrangements indeed, made by his Lordship had specially in view, to carry out the provisions of the Treaty of Seringapatam in our favour, on the assumption of its being in full force and effect, and his Lordship not only did not consider and declare the funds set apart by that Treaty for our suitable maintenance to have lapsed, and to be confiscated in consequence of such alleged misconduct, but made the allotment of stipends to individuals, present and prospective, with particular reference to the annual amount so placed at the disposal of the Government for the benefit of the family; and the deposit fund continued to be realized and carried to account as a trust fund in deposit for that especial purpose, and is still so borne on the public accounts of the East India Company, of which an abstract is annually laid before Parliament. (See extract at end.)

18. But I have been further informed, that the Court of Directors also allege, "that the stipulations made by Lord Minto in one thousand eight hundred and seven, had reference solely to the Princes then living, that in that year certain allowances were granted to them by his Lordship, but on a distinct understanding, that such allowances were for their own lives only, and that they were to be subject to reductions on their death, which shews that Lord Minto never

intended to continue the allowances to the descendants of the Princes to whom he granted them."

19. I earnestly intreat of your Lordship to read again carefully the whole of Lord Minto's Minute, and to consider whether there is any one single word from the beginning to the end to indicate that his Lordship, or any Member of the Government of that day, had the least idea or intention of making the fund placed at its disposal by the Treaty of Seringapatam a source of pecuniary profit to the East India Company, by appropriating as a lapse to the Government, on the decease of each individual, the pensions and allowances granted by him to each of the sons of Tippoo Sultan. No such intention is anywhere indicated, even in the case that they should die childless, much less when they should leave sons and daughters, who in the nature of things, deprived as they were of all inheritance, or share in the personal property of their grandfather, could have nothing to look to for their maintenance *but this appropriated fund.*

20. Lord Minto, it is true, gave to each of the sons of Tippoo Sultan only a life provision, which he declared to be forfeitable for misconduct, and secured against every other contingency.

21. But he declared also, that on the decease

of each recipient, the stipend should pass under the review of the Government of the day, to be re-assignable *with increase or reduction, according to the condition of the children and dependants left* by the incumbent, and with reference to the general claims of other members of the late Sultan's family. He declared that each incumbent's property and his stipend, should be restricted to his life, not from any design to appropriate it as a lapse, but in order that there might be no right of sale or assignment in perpetuity, that it might not be taken by creditors under decrees of court for debt, and that claims of inheritance might not be set up to defeat the power of Government to make specially for each case the arrangements most beneficial for the family.

22. All this was wise as well as liberal, and we cheerfully submitted to the conditions.

23. It is now near fifty years since these arrangements were made by Lord Minto, for the appropriation of the funds *set apart* for the *maintenance* of the family of Tippos Sultan and his dependants. In the whole of this period, up to the present day, the right of the Government to take the benefit of a lapse upon the decease of a stipendiary, as a source of revenue to the State, has never been asserted, *nor has this fund been*

dealt with as a financial resource of the Government, even in times of the greatest embarrassment.

24. The British Nation has now triumphed everywhere, and has before it a prospect of permanent peace, prosperity and redundant treasuries. The present, therefore, we humbly submit, is not a time for the assertion of new claims in the nature of confiscations, *on the ground of increasing Government exigencies*, and we confidently trust your Lordship will not apply such new principles of lapse and appropriation to the fund, *which is the only source of provision prospectively to our family*.

25. Your Lordship's Government has never taken this view of the liabilities of the fund, but has always treated it as a *sacred appropriated trust*; so much so, that very recently, when it was a question in what manner to provide a better means of instruction for members of the family, your Lordship's Secretary distinctly referred to the fund in question, as still held by Government in deposit; and declared this to be an expenditure that might fitly be thrown upon it.

26. But if your Lordship, as we fervently hope, retains the same sentiments towards the fund, and towards the family of Tippecoo Sultan,

that have been displayed and recorded by your Lordship's predecessors and by your Lordship, from Lord Minto even to the present day, it cannot fail to be apparent to your discernment, that while the fund has continued to accumulate so as to reach a large amount, in the *deposit account* of the *Government*, it is a hard thing for the members of the family to see that the total of the allowances made to them is continually diminishing, and to find themselves straightened in circumstances, and unable to maintain their credit in the world, and their position in society, because of their narrow means.

27. It is far from our wish to be withdrawn from the 'guardianship' of the Government, or to claim participation in the Fund as an *independent property*. All I ask for myself, and for my blood relations is, that the Government may deal with us with its accustomed liberality, and continuing to regard the fund *which it holds in deposit* as a trust appropriable always as heretofore at its discretion, will make distribution of it, in that spirit, letting the most worthy members of the family feel the benefit of its generosity, and withholding its liberality only from the undeserving.

28. Being now in England, I deem it my duty to submit a copy of this letter to the Honorable Court of Directors, for their informa-

tion, and to ask the Court to forward this original to your Lordship.

29. But I am quite aware that I can expect no decision or order from the Honorable Court, until your Lordship shall have made your determination, and submitted your recommendations for the future.

30. May I therefore hope, that in considering the case, with reference to the late Orders of the Honorable Court, the circumstances to which I have ventured to refer in this humble representation, will not be overlooked, and that I and my sons, and all the members of my family, may ever be regarded as zealous well-wishers of the Government of the East India Company, and anxious at all times to conform with its desires.

31. The particular requests that I have to submit are partly known to your Lordship, but without your Lordship's express permission I refrain from entering upon them on the present occasion; should your Lordship, however, regard favorably the claims of the family upon the fund as a deposit appropriable for their benefit while deserving, an increase and equalization of the stipends of members equal in descent, and an assignment of funds to provide for the erection and repair of suitable residences, as well as to relieve some who are much

distressed from debts and embarrassments, are matters of pressing urgency; and it is my confident hope that your Lordship will recommend the appropriation of a sum of five or six lacks of rupees out of the past accumulations of the fund to this latter object, leaving to me as head of the family, the suggestion of the manner in which the amount may best be applied and distributed amongst ourselves.

I have the honor to be,

(Signed)

GHOLAM MOHUMED.

To
His Highness Prince Gholam Mohumed,
&c., &c., &c.,
Oriental Hotel, London.

Gov^t House, Calcutta,
July 22nd, 1854.

MY DEAR PRINCE, . . .

I had the pleasure of receiving by last mail a letter from you enclosing a Memorial addressed to myself. Without loss of time I laid it before the Gov^t of India. It is now under consideration, and will be replied to as soon as may be practicable.

Believe me to be, my dear Prince,

Your sincere Friend,

(Signed) . . . DALHOUSIE.

To
His Highness Prince Gholam Mohamed,
&c., &c. &c.,
Oriental Hotel, London.

Govt House, Calcutta.
Aug. 16. 1854.

MY DEAR PRINCE,

I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of 6th July, and have placed the printed paper it enclosed with the other documents to which you refer.

I remain your sincere friend,

(Signed) DALHOUSIE.

To
 His Highness Prince Gholam Mohamed,
 &c., &c. &c.,
 Oriental Hotel, London.

Gov^t House, Calcutta.
 Aug. 29, 1854.

MY DEAR PRINCE,

I have received your letter of 19th July, and hasten to relieve your mind by assuring you that your printing any letters from me, has given me no offence whatever. The letters only show my respect and regard for you, and I am quite willing that all the world should see that I entertain those feelings towards you. My kinsman, Major Ramsay, I hope will have satisfied you as to what my feelings would be, but I lose no time in re-assuring you myself. Pray offer my best regards to your son, Prince Feroze Shah, and believe me, always your faithful friend,

(Signed) DALHOUSIE.

To
His Highness Prince Gholam Mohumed,
&c., &c., &c.,
Oriental Hotel, London.

Govt. House, Calcutta,
October 31, 1854.

MY DEAR PRINCE,

It gave me great pleasure to find from your letter of 19th Aug., that your visit to England continued to be agreeable to you. The winter, I am afraid, when it comes, will not be so pleasant for you. The answer to your Memorial has not yet been sent to the Court of Directors. It shall go as soon as possible, but you have raised a large question, and the reply to it must extend over a great many years, and when there is so much and such pressing business of other kinds, it takes some time to prepare such a reply. There shall be no delay which can possibly be avoided. I think nothing has happened here which is worth telling you, I remain, dear Prince Gholam, with my best regards to Prince Feroze Shah,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) DALHOUSIE.

To
The Honourable Sir James C. Melville, K.C.B.
Secretary to the East India House,
. . . &c., &c., &c.

SIR,

There was a sum of money belonging to the estate of my late brother, Prince Jamah Odeen, which was in the hands of the late Sir Thomas Turton, in his capacity of Registrar and Public Administrator at Calcutta. After eight years of litigation in the Supreme Court, my brother's will was modified by a decree which gave two-thirds to his family (from which they were ordered to pay all charges of description, which was very heavy on them), and allowed one-third clear to be willed away in charitable bequests, which is agreeable to the Mahomedan law. In conformity with that decree, his grandchildren have obtained their share of all the invested funds which stood in my brother's name, but the uninvested balance, which was misappropriated, has not yet been accounted for to them. My great-nephew has written to me, stating his pecuniary distress for want of this amount, and expressing surprise that it should have been withheld. May I take the liberty to inquire from you, whether it has not been ordered that Sir Thomas Turton's defalcations shall be made good from the public.

money, because, unless I have been misinformed on this point, it is my intention to advise my great nephew and his sister, who are now the representatives of my deceased brother, to apply to Government to obtain the amount which will be due to them out of this balance, also under the decree of the Supreme Court of Calcutta; and if not asking too much, may I ask you to inform me how, and to whom, I am to apply.

I remain yours very sincerely,

(Signed) GHOLAM MOHUMED.

Oriental Hotel, Vere Street, London.

22 July, 1854.

To

His Highness Prince Gholam Mohumed,

&c., &c., &c.

East India House,

12th August, 1854.

SIR,

I have laid before the Court of Directors of the East India Company your Highness's letter

of the 22nd ultimo, representing that a sum of money belonging to the estate of your late brother, Prince Jamah Odeen, which was in the hands of Sir Thomas Turton, in his capacity of Registrar and Public Administrator at Calcutta, and misappropriated by him, has not yet been accounted for, inquiring whether orders have not been issued to make good Sir Thomas Turton's defalcations from the public money, and asking to be informed to whom, and in what manner application should be made for the amount in question.

In reply, I am commanded to acquaint you that the East India Company are not responsible for the misappropriation, by Sir Thomas Turton, of funds pertaining to the estate of the late Prince Jamah Odeen, the same not having come into his possession in his official capacity.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Highness's most obedient

Humble servant,

(Signed) JAMES C. MELVILLE.

To
The Honorable Sir James C. Melville, K.C.B.,
Secretary to the East India House,
&c., &c., &c.

SIR,

Having been recently furnished by my great nephew, ~~the~~ grandson of Prince Jamah Odeen, deceased, with copies of letters that have passed between his solicitor, (Mr. Sandes) and the Public Administrator at Calcutta, I beg leave, in continuation of my letter dated 22nd July, 1854, to enclose copies of the same, and to submit the following observations with reference to your reply dated 12th August, 1854.

Sir Thomas Turton, as Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, had a compulsory jurisdiction of the estates of Europeans and Christians dying within the Bengal Presidency, or dying elsewhere and leaving property there. He had no compulsory jurisdiction over the estates of Hindoos and Mussulmans. When he administered to such estates it was with *assent* of heirs and parties interested, or by some agreement, the heir or executor of one of them being under no obligation to go to the Supreme Court and take out probate or letters of administration before collecting debts and dividing the property.

When Sir Thomas Turton was a public defaulter, and the matter came before Parliament, it was ordered that the Indian Government should be answerable for the losses upon all estates that were placed by the law in his hands, but not for those which came there by consent or agreement of parties; these were left to seek remedy against Sir Thomas Turton, as their ordinary trustee, and by the process applicable to such cases.

The estate of the Prince Jamah Odeen appears to have been regarded as one of optional placement in the hands of the former Registrar, and not to have been taken by Sir Thomas Turton under his legal powers; therefore, the amount for which he is in default on this estate, has not yet been replaced from the Treasury under the resolution of the English Parliament. The same principle appears to have been acted upon by the Government of India. By the first Act passed by that Government, viz., Act V. 1851, all the defalcations of Sir Thomas Turton were placed upon the same footing; but by Act XIII., passed in the same year, the distinction was made, and the estates mentioned in Schedules B and D of the previous Act were excluded from this liberal arrangement. The estate of Prince Jamah Odeen was unfortunately in Schedule D.

But this case has great peculiarity. First, Prince Jannah Odeen died at Paris in the year 1842, having had his domicile in London. He left a will disposing of his whole property in bequests for charitable purposes, to the prejudice of his heirs-at-law. By this will the Superintendent of the Mysore Princes was officially made executor of the estate. The will was opened by Col. J. W. J. Ouseley, in that capacity at Calcutta. Its legal validity was disputed by the heirs there residing, and, upon reference to the local Government, the heirs were referred to the Supreme Court, to have their legal rights there determined. *It was in consequence of this act of the Government that the property was placed in Sir Thomas Turton's hands as Registrar and Public Administrator.* The heirs and others interested had no option; the whole funds were in the hands of the Government agents, or of the savings' bank; not any part of them delivered over by members of the family to be administered or divided by Sir Thomas Turton as their trustee.

The Supreme Court of Calcutta did not finally decide the case until 1849, that is seven years after the Prince's decease. By that decision, the will was held good over one-third of the property only, and the right of the heirs over the rest was

declared, after discharging all costs. But through Sir Thomas Tūrton's defaulting, there is a sum of rupees 35,380 of the estate, besides interest, which sum was left by the deceased, and collected by the Public Administrator, and is still unaccounted for.

It is submitted, that if the Parliamentary Order for replacing the sums made away with by this officer, and the acts of the Indian Government founded thereon does not apply to the case of this estate, because he was not a European or Christian, still the estate comes within the spirit of that order, because it was not placed in his hands by any voluntary act of the heirs and parties, but by the acts of the Government and of the Supreme Court.

And if the funds furnished by the Public Treasury to replace these defalcations will not suffice to meet this case, or have been already appropriated otherwise, still that it is a proper charge to be thrown upon the Mysore Fund, which is amply sufficient to provide whatever may be required for the purpose.

As a further proof of the irregularities practised in this case, Col. H. Huthwaite (then Major Huthwaite), Superintendant of the Mysore Presses, in a letter dated 27th August, 1823, directed to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government Political Department, mentions in

his Statement No. 2, the family of Prince Jamah Odeén, in which is included Shah Allum, since dead, but whose son and daughter, the legal heirs of the late Prince Jamah Odeén, are now living. Notwithstanding this knowledge, the property was by Government placed in the hands of the Registrar, Sir Thomas Turton.

The property thus left by the Prince Jamah Odeén formed part of the arrears which Government, with its usual liberality and justice, had paid him in 1836 and 1838, as it was not probable the Prince, out of his usual stipend, could have amassed such an amount; besides his was not a large family, as will be seen by referring to the above letter and statement of Major Huthwaite to Mr. Secretary Swinton.

I have the honour to remain,

Yours most respectfully,

(Signed) GHOLAM MOHUMED.

Oriental Hotel, Vere Street, London.

26 Sep. 1854.

[TRUE COPY.]

No. 2096.

*To the Administrator General of Bengal
and
The Accountant-General to the Government of India.
Calcutta, 21. July, 1854.*

GENTLEMEN,

On behalf of Prince Aftab Odeen and Jcbunnessa Begum, who are two of the parties beneficially entitled to the estate of His Highness the late Prince Jamah Odeen, deceased, we beg to submit to you that the Commissioners who were appointed by the Judges of the Supreme Court, to inquire and report to the Supreme Court upon the accounts of Sir Thomas E. M. Turton, found by their Report, dated the 25th day of January, 1849, that there was in the hands of the said Sir Thomas E. M. Turton on the 25th day of February, 1848, when he ceased to hold the office of Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court, the sum of Company's rupees 35,380—2—8 belonging to, and forming part of, the estate of the late Prince Jamah Odeen.

And we beg also to inform you that, by a decree of the Supreme Court, on the 30th day of July, 1850, in the suit instituted for the purpose of distributing the said estate, it was ordered

that Maurice Fitzgerald Sandes, a defendant in the said suit, should pay to the Government agent for the time being, to the credit of the said cause, one-third of the clear residue of the said estate, and that the same should be carried to a separate account to be called "Prince Jamah Odeen's Charity," and that the said Maurice Fitzgerald Sandes should pay one-eighth of the remaining two-thirds of the said clear residue to Bunnee Begum and Meharbanoo Begum, in equal proportions, and pay the remaining seven-eighths of the said two-thirds to our clients, Prince Aftab Odeen and Jebunnessa Begum, in the following proportions (that is to say): two-thirds of the said seven-eighths to the said Prince Aftab Odeen, and one-third to the said Jebunnessa Begum.

We beg, therefore, most respectfully to request, on behalf of our clients, that you will be pleased to pay and distribute the said sum of Company's rupees 35,380—2—8 amongst them, and the other parties entitled thereto, in the shares and proportions directed by the said decree.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servants,

(Signed) SANDES AND WATTS.

[TRUE COPY.]

*Estate of Prince Jamah, Odeen.**Messrs. Sandes and Watts.*

SIRS,

With reference to your letter of this date, applying for payment, under Act V. of 1851, of the sum of rupees 35,380—2—8, the balance due to this estate; by Sir T. Turton, on the 25th of February, 1848, when he ceased to hold office, I beg to inform you that Act V. of 1851 has been repealed by Act XIII. of 1851, so far as relates to the estates in Schedules B and D annexed to the Report of the Commissioners, and that this estate being in Schedule D, the amount due by Sir Thomas Turton is not payable by the Government. Your request cannot, therefore, be complied with.

I am, sirs, your obedient servant,

(Signed) M. F. G. SANDES,
Administrator-General.

Calcutta, 21 July, 1854.

[TRUE COPY.]

No. 651.

To

Messrs. Sandes and Watts,• *Calcutta.**Office of Account,
General Department.*

GENTLEMEN,

With reference to your letter, No. 2096, dated 21st instant, addressed jointly to the Administrator-General and myself, and which the Administrator-General has handed over to me for reply, I have the honour to inform you that the claim prepared by you on behalf of the representatives of the estate of the late Prince Jamah Odeen is inadmissible under the provisions of Act XIII. of 1851, which repeals so much of Act V. of 1851 as relates to the Schedules B and D appended to the Report of the Commissioners on the defalcations of Sir T. Turton.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) EDMUND DRUMMOND,
Off^r Accountant to the Gov^t of Bengal.

Fort William, 22nd July, 1854.

[TRUE COPY.]

To
His Highness Prince Gholam Mohumed,
&c., &c., &c.,
Orientdl Hotel, Vere Street.

East India House,

21 Dec., 1854.

SIR,

I have laid before the Court of Directors of the East India Company your letter of the 26th September, submitting the grounds upon which the representatives of your late brother, Prince Jamah Odeen, claim to be reimbursed the amount of the uninvested balances belonging to the estate which remained in the hands of Sir Thomas Turton in his capacity of Ecclesiastical Registrar and Public Administrator, at the period of his defalcation. In reply, I am commanded to acquaint you that the Court, upon a full consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the case, have instructed the Government of India to place the estate of the late Prince Jamah Odeen in the position in which it

would have stood had Sir Thomas Turton not become a defaulter.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Highness's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) JAMES C. MELVILL.

*To the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Court
of Directors of the Honourable East India
Company.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have now been in England eleven months, in expectation of learning the decision of your Honourable Court, and of the Government and Authorities of India, upon the questions submitted for consideration in my Memorials laid before that Government in Dec., 1851, and 10th March, 1853; and although, agreeably to the intimation conveyed to me when I solicited the Court for information as to the result, upon

my first arrival in London I immediately addressed the Governor-General on the subject, I have not yet been fortunate enough to receive any reply, or obtain official communication of any kind from his Lordship, or from the Government of India.

In the meantime, I have been waiting here at considerable inconvenience and expense, and under the apprehension that the authorities in India may not intend to take these matters again under consideration, or may have deemed themselves precluded from doing so, from some misunderstanding of the orders addressed to them by your Honourable Court. I take the liberty of again bringing my case, and that of the other members of the family of Tippoo Sultaun, before your Honourable Court, and of earnestly soliciting such orders upon it as will release me from my present uncertainty, and permit me to return to my family in Calcutta.

I beg it may be distinctly understood that, in submitting the grounds on which I have asked for increased allowances to some members of the family, I make no claim of right, either on my own part, or theirs, to anything specific. I am well aware that the Government of India, under your direction and orders, is vested with full power to regulate the stipends of every individual member, and it is far from our wish to be exempt from

this discretionary power, or to hold the stipends on any other terms than those settled in the minute of Lord Minto, of October, 1807, which meet, I am informed, with your full and entire approval.

But I trust that the Authorities here, and in India, will not regard the members of the Sultaun's family in the light of ordinary pensioners and stipendiaries, who derive their allowances from the bounty of Government, independently of other claim than that addressed to its generosity. The funds allotted for our support are special, and recognized in the Partition Treaty between the East India Company and the Nizam, under which the Mysore Territory is still appropriated. In this view the hereditary claim of our children stands on quite different grounds from that of other stipendiaries, whose allowances, being paid from the revenue of the State, could not be continued without injury to the public resources. In our case, the whole are provided from a fund, separated from those resources, and the only question is to allot adequate allowances to those entitled; in such a manner, as not to exceed the limit of the fund on one hand, and on the other to enable the members of the family to live on a footing of respectability, without inducements to excess. While I am the only surviving son of Tippoo

Sultaun, his grandsons are in number only twenty-five, whose ages vary from fifty-eight to forty-five; there are none younger, nor is the number likely to increase; and I humbly submit, that it will not be unreasonable in the present condition of the fund, to ask that all the grandsons shall be placed on such a footing, as to circumstances, as to be able to live in a becoming manner, and that none on this principle ought to receive less than rupees 600 *per mensem*, which is *very moderate*; there are some who receive now rupees 543—8, to whom the increase to rupees 600 *per mensem* will not make much difference. Their sisters are rather more in number, and their ages are from sixty-two to forty-five; many of them are childless widows, as will be seen by the accompanying list; the highest receives rupees 261 *per mensem*, and I humbly submit that they should all receive the same amount of rupees 261 *per mensem*, and thus be placed on the same footing, as they are of the same blood and rank. From the Annual Mysore Fund, Government expends about *two-thirds for all our support*, and the balance will be more than sufficient for the above purposes, leaving still a balance to accumulate, if that should be deemed advisable.

In the next place, I would suggest that the rank and character of the family would be

promoted by certain members of it being selected to act as advisers of our superintendent, and as a permanent family council to settle their trivial disputes and disagreements (to which all families are liable). To those selected for this Council, increased rank, consideration, and a special additional stipend might be allotted; and if this were established, the hope of obtaining the distinction would operate as a wholesome inducement to correct habits and create a desire to win esteem in the junior princes. There are several of the grandsons well qualified to execute this trust, and whom I can confidently recommend for this distinction. The number of great-grandsons are only fifteen, and the great-granddaughters are fewer still, as will be seen by the list sent herewith.

Of these, only two sons and one daughter are young; the rest are all grown up men and women, averaging more than twenty years of age. I take the liberty to mention these particulars, as they may be useful in assisting the deliberations of the Honourable Court of Directors on the subject, and take the liberty to append for ready reference a list of all the members of the family, with the allowances at present drawn by each. But the most important question with the grandsons of the late Sultaun, is to obtain a recognition of their rank *as princes*

of sovereign descent, as observed in all civilized countries, in consequence of their peculiar condition. Upon this point I have caused to be prepared by a professional gentlemen a memorial, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose.

The above are the matters of general bearing to the interests of the family of the Sultaun, which I am most anxious to submit for the consideration and final orders of the Court. But there are also some matters of personal interest to myself and others, which I hope I shall not be considered presumptuous if I take this opportunity also to bring forward.

First.—I have built and dedicated a mosque and some godowns on ground purchased with my own funds, in Dhurremtolla Street, Calcutta. It is subject to an annual ground rent to Government of rupees 5, and the godowns are assessed for municipal purposes at rupees 13, quarterly; but, as the buildings are devoted to public religious purposes, I am very anxious to have them exempted from these charges.

Second.—The Government have been kind enough to provide the family with a medical attendant from their service at rupees 400 *per mensem*, and until recently his prescriptions were made for us at the Government dispensary gratuitously; but this has now been discontinued, which is a great inconvenience to our family.

If it be against rule to make up medicine for us in the Government Dispensary, a monthly allowance might be made to cover this expense, and obtain the object from some other establishment, and eventually the salary allowed to our medical attendant might be made to cover this charge.

Third.—The ground purchased by the Government for a cemetery for the family is now fully occupied, and the burial ground requires enlargement, which I hope may be regarded a fit object to be effected by an appropriation from the Mysore Fund.

Fourth.—The expenses of the funeral ceremonies on the decease of any member of the family, ought, I consider, to be provided from the Mysore Fund, without charge to the monthly allowances settled on the heirs. These, as well as the Fatchah, and other weekly, monthly, and yearly religious ceremonies, also lighting, repairing, and keeping the tombs and graves in good order of four of the deceased sons of the late Tippoo Sultaun, and one deceased daughter, amounts to rupees 434—8, and the tombs, &c. of all the rest of the late Princes have nothing allowed for their religious ceremonies, repairs, &c. Under these circumstances I propose that Government add rupees 65—8, to the above sum, and let the said Committee of the Mysore Princes have the entire management of the same; who

will see that the usual ceremonies are performed carefully for the whole of the Mysore family now dead, or who may hereafter die, at Russapuglah, which will relieve Government and the Honourable Court from further trouble in such matters, while under this new plan all will share alike and partake of the kindness of the Government.

Fifth.—In 1811 Government purchased ground at Russapuglah for rupees 4500 of the Mysore Fund, and built thereon three small lower roomed houses, and gave the same as residences to three families of the Mysore Princes. These houses are now almost in ruins, nobody being interested in repairing them, because they belong to no one. I therefore, on the occupiers' behalf, solicit that the Honourable Court, exercising its usual liberality, will kindly relinquish the same to the parties at present occupying the premises, such kindness having been already shewn to all others of the Mysore family.

Sixth.—I would also beg to suggest that at the time of the marriage of any member of the Mysore family a sum may be advanced from the Mysore Fund for the marriage ceremonies, either as a free gift, or under the condition that it shall be refunded in twelve months. It is the custom of the grand-children, &c., to intermarry; very few of the female members of the family have married out of it; a dowry for such as do, in aid

of marriage, might conveniently be provided in the shape of Government paper, and vested in the names of the Family Council, under the control of Government through the Superintendant.

I have thus taken the liberty to lay before your Honourable Court a statement of the principal matters to which I solicit your favourable consideration and orders.

The great inconvenience of our suffering from the delay and suspense I have experienced, while waiting a communication from the authorities in India, emboldens me to request that your Honourable Court, whose orders have always regulated all matters connected with the Sultaun's family, will take the subject under your early consideration, and that I may be favoured with such a reply as will enable me to return to India without much further delay.

I have the honour to remain, .

Yours most respectfully and gratefully,

GHOLAM MOHUMED.

Oriental Hotel, Vere Street, London,

13th Feb., 1855.

N.B.—Names of the four deceased sons and daughter of the late Sultaun, above alluded

to, for whose ceremonies at their tombs the undermentioned sums are expended :

		Rupces.	Annas.
In Aug., 1854, the	Prince Moizedeen	100	0
Hon. Court justly	„ Moheodeen	104	8
ordered the resto-	„ Ahmud	100	0
ration of Prince	„ Mooneeroodeen	80	0
Ahmud's Patihah	Princess	50	0
money.			
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		434	8

By the Mahomedan law, all children are considered legitimate, whether born, as the English term it, in wedlock or not. The Mysore Treaty, in 1799, mentioned two lacks of star pagodas to be set aside for the support of the family of the late Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultaun, and no question arose as to their legitimacy. In 1836, 1838, and 1845, according to our law, at the deaths of Princes Mooneeroodeen and Soobhan, their children's stipends were fixed by Government without any difference as to legitimacy, in corroboration of which, see Mr. Secretary Macnaghten's letter, dated 19th July, 1836, in reply to Colonel J. Caulfield's letter, dated 27th May, 1836, paragraph 24; and Mr. Secretary H. T. Prinsep's letter, in 1838, to Colonel J. Caulfield, Superintendent, as to

the arrangement of the stipend of the former prince; and Mr. Secretary F. J. Halliday's letter to the Superintendent dated 19th Nov. 1845, relating to the arrangement of the stipend of the latter prince; which letters are quite sufficient, I imagine, to remove the doubts (if any) as to the said legitimacy. (All of the said Secretaries to Government were well acquainted with the Mahomedan laws.) In 1843, under the superintendancy of Colonel Ouseley, at the death of Prince Gholam 'Tippoo, his stipend was distributed amongst his children without any difference as to legitimacy. However, I propose that from this period the stipends of such children as may be born out of the pale of wedlock shall be fixed at half that received by the sons and daughters of married, or Nikah ladies, and which will be found to check illegitimacy; though, thank God, *my children are all legitimate.*

The present amount of the Mysore Deposit Fund in the hands of Government, is fifty seven lacs (57,00,000) of rupees, more or less; from which I ask, for the liquidation of the debts due, and for repairing the residences of the Mysore family, the sum of 6 lacs (6,00,000) of rupees as requested by me in my letter dated 21st May, 1854, to Lord Dalhousie, a copy of which is sent herewith.

*Names of the surviving Grandsons of the late
Tippoo Sultaun.*

	Rupees.	Annas.
Prince Mookeem Odeen	543	8
Prince Unver Odeen	543	8
Prince Nizam Odeen	543	8
Prince Moonim Odeen	491	4
Prince Sayed Odeen	313	8
Prince Boorhan Odeen	313	8
Prince Shab Odeen	313	8
Prince Busheer Odeen	350	0
Prince Mahmood Shah	350	0
Prince Ruffee Odeen	261	4
Prince Ruhim Odeen	261	4
Prince Julal Odeen	190	0
Prince Auzim Odeen	190	0
Prince Pak Auctar	150	0
Prince Allah Nuvage	150	0
Prince Nooroolhuck	210	13
Prince Feroze Shah (Son of Prince Gholam Mohumed)	232	16
Prince Hüllim Ozamah (Son of Prince Gholam Mohumed)	232	10
Prince Alle Gowher	132	0
Prince Feroze Shah (Son of the late Prince Yasseen). . . .	132	0
Prince Khyroolah Khan	450	0

Prince Kootub Odeen	313	8
Prince Auzem Odeen	261	4
Prince Mahdee	190	0
Prince Bahram Shah	132	0
(These 4 aged Princes have no issue, and no expecta- tion)		896 12

7,251 9

*The surviving Granddaughters of the late Tippoo
Sultaun.*

	Rupees. Annas.		Rupees.
0 Daughters of the late Prince Futty Hyder	962 0	3 of these old Ladies have no children, 5 receive 84 rupees each	420
		And the other 5 receive amongst them about	542
			<hr/> 962 <hr/>
Daughters of the late Prince Mohi Odeen, each 110 ru- pees 8 annas	221 0	Both of these old Ladies have no issue, and one is a widow.	

Rupees. Annas.

2 Daughters of the late Prince Moizcdeen, each 109 ru- pees 11 annas.	219 7	
5 Daughters of the late Prince Yasseen, each 66 rupees	339 0	Three of these old Ladies have no issue, and four of them are widows; their father received 2,090 rupees.
5 Daughters of the late Prince Soobhan, each 75 rupees	375 0	One of these old Ladies has no issue, and one is a widow; their father received 2,090 rupees.
3 Daughters of the late Prince Ahmud, each 115 rupees	345 0	Two of these old Ladies have no issue, and one is a widow; their father received 2,090 rupees monthly.
2 Daughters of the late Prince Shookroollah, each 120 ru- pees	240 0	One of these Ladies is unmarried.
2 Daughters of Prince Gholam Mohumed, each 116 rupees	232 0	Both are widows.

Rupees. Annas.

2 Daughters of the late Prince Mooner Odeen, each 261 ru- pees 4 annas .	522 8	} These old widow Ladies have no issue.
2 Daughters of the late Prince Soorooddeen, each 261 ru- pees 4 annas .	522 8	
<hr/> 3,969 7 <hr/>		One of these old Ladies has no issue, the other has only one son 21 years of age.




Of the above mentioned Begums, none are less than 44 years of age, and none above the age of 62.

*The Great Grandsons of the late Tippoo Sultaun,
who receive a Stipend from Government since
their Father's death.*

	Rupees.	Annas.	
Ferruksceer, (very ill, not expected to live, has neither mother, wife, nor children)	190	0	Sons of the late Prince Mahumed Tippoo.
Khysur	190	0	
Shah Allum	156	12	Son of the late Prince Gholam Dustgeer.
Feroze Shah	100	0	
Hydur Sheekoh	62	13	Sons of the late Prince Mahumed Sultaun.
Mahumed Sheekoh	62	13	
Suffder Sheekoh	62	13	
Ahmud Sheekoh	62	13	
Two Sons of the late Prince Mahumed Allie, each 100 rupees	200	0	
Nussceer Odeen	76	0	Sons of the late Sultaun Hoossen.
Hyder	76	0	
And his Brother	76	0	

Rupees. Annas.				
A Son of the late				Grandsons of the late
Sharreyar (no				
stipend).				Prince Yasseen.
A Son of the late				Grandson of the late
Prince Kykoo-				
bad . . .	50	0		Prince Jamah Odeen,
				who received rupees
Aftab Odeen .	50	0		2090 monthly.
	1340	0		

 I suggest that the above Great Grandsons should be placed all on the same footing, and receive the same amount: viz., at the least 200 rupees *per mensem*, which is very moderate.

*The Great Granddaughters of the late Tippoo
Sultaun.*

	Rupees, Annas.	
A Daughter of the late Prince Jaffeer Odeen	50	0
3 Daughters of the late Sultaun Hossin, each 38 rupees	114	0
2 Daughters of the late Prince Russched Odeen, each 30 rupees	60	0
1 Daughter of the late Mahumed Sultaun	21	0
1 Daughter of the late Prince Golam Tippoo	95	0
1 Daughter of the late Prince Kykoobad	25	0
1 Granddaughter of the late Prince Jamah Odeen, who received 2090 rupees monthly	25	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	390	0

I beg to suggest that the above Ladies should be placed all on the same footing, and receive the like amount, viz., at the least 100 rupees *per mensem*.

List of the Old Widow Begums, and the Khawasses, or Maids of Honour, who have no children, or heirs, and who receive a monthly stipend from the Government, and reside at Russapuglah.

	Rupees. Annas.	
1 Widow Begum of the late Prince		
Yassen,	261	0
And his Khawasses	75	0
1 Widow Begum of the late Prince		
Soobhan,	300	0
And his Khawasses	100	0
1 Widow Begum of the late Prince		
Shookroollah,	300	0
And his Khawasses	161	12
1 Widow Begum of the late Prince		
Sooroodeen,	313	8
And his 6 Khawasses	146	0
1 Widow Begum of the late Prince		
Golam Tippoo	500	0
8 Khawasses of her late mother	160	0
2 Khawasses of the late Prince Jamah		
Odeen	78	6
10 Khawasses of the late Prince Futta		
Hyder	261	4
4 Khawasses of the late Prince Abdool		
Khaluck	115	0
Mother-in-law of the late Prince		
Moonecroodeen	104	8

	Rupees.	Annas.
9 Khawasses of the late Prince Mooneerooden	375	14
1 Khawass of the late Prince Moonee- rooden, at Bengal	20	15
5 Khawasses of the late Prince Ahmud	146	0
1 Widow of the late Julal Odeen, Great Grandson of Tippu Sultaun	60	0
2 Khawasses of the late Prince Gholam Tippoo	32	0
2 Khawasses of the late Prince Hyder Alle	33	5
2 Khawasses of the late Prince Bakur	33	5
1 Khawass of the late Prince Jaloh Odeen	35	0
6 Khawasses of the late Prince Maheo Odceji	162	15
2 Khawasses of the late Prince Golam Muhmood	32	0
	<hr/> 3807	<hr/> 12

There are many other old Ladies that receive stipends, which I do not just now recollect the amount, but which can be known by the records of the Honourable Court, also several Grand-daughters and Great Grand-daughters of the late Sultaun, who have no issue, and, at whose death, their stipends will revert to the fund.



*The Grandson and Grand-daughter of Nawaub
Hyder Ally Khan, or Nephew and Niece of the
late Tippoo Sultaun, and Son, Daughter, and
Widow Begum of the late Kureem Shah.*

	Rupees.	Annas.
Nawaub Golam Ally (60 years of age), Son of Kureem Shah	731	8
His Sister, an aged Widow Lady (has no issue)	104	8
Their Mother, the Widow Begum of Nawaub Kureem Shah (aged about 80 years)	104	8
	<hr/> 940	<hr/> 8



The above old Gentlemen and Ladies are truly
deserving the kindness of Government. I have not
fixed any limited sum for their increased stipends,
but leave their case, like my own, in the generous
and liberal hands of the Honourable Court.
Their debts, of course, will be liquidated, with
the debts of the other Princes.

*To the Honourable the Chairman and Deputy
Chairman of the Court of Directors for the
affairs of the Honourable East India
Company.*

*The Memorial of Prince Gholam Mo-
hamed, only surviving son of the late
Tippoo Sultaun, and Grandson of
Hyder Ally Khan, for himself, and
the other members of their respective
families:*

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That on the 1st December, 1851, your
Memorialist forwarded a Memorial to the Most
Noble the Governor of Bengal, for transmission
to your Honourable Court. In that Memorial
he referred in general terms to certain Articles of
the Partition Treaty of Mysore, by which an
annual sum of two lacs of star pagodas was
set apart for the suitable maintenance of the
above mentioned families, and to the savings
which had accumulated from the said annual
sum, and had been placed to the credit of a
separate fund, called "The Mysore Fund," and
your Memorialist prayed your Honourable Court

that an account might be taken of the said accumulations, and that, after all suitable deductions, the balance should be applied in terms of the said Tréaty, and of a certain Resolution of the Gôvernor-General of Bengal in Council, dated the 19th October, 1807.

In answer to his Memorial, your Memorialist received a letter from the Under Secretary to the Governor, forwarding extract of a Despatch from your Honourable Court, dated the 18th of August, 1852, in which you were pleased to direct that your Memorialist should be informed that “The sum of two lacs of star pagodas, which by an arrangement with the British Government and the Nizam, was assigned to cover the expenses of a provision for the family of Tippoo Sultaun, has not been regarded as the amount to be permanently expended for that purpose; and that the claim now preferred by him, retrospectively and prospectively in behalf of the descendants of Tippoo, is wholly inadmissible.”

Your Memorialist, believing that your Honourable Court had not fully apprehended the nature or the object of his application, addressed a Letter on the 10th of March, 1853, to the Most Noble the Governor-General of India, pointing out what he thought your misapprehension of his claim, and requesting that his Lordship

would be pleased again to forward his Memorial for re-consideration by your Honourable Court. Your Memorialist had previously applied for permission to visit this country, and an extract from your Honourable Court's Despatch of the 20th of October, 1852, in which you were pleased to accede to his application, having been communicated to him, he took his passage for this country, where he arrived on the 4th of April last. Soon after his arrival, he was informed on applying at the India House, that a despatch had been recently forwarded from your Honourable Court to the Government of India, in which you were pleased to observe on the subject of the Memorial, that "By the Treaty of 1799, the stipends granted to Tippoo Sultaun's family were also declared to be subject to reduction or resumption in the event of their being concerned in any hostile attempt against the British Government, such as actually occurred."

Your Memorialist presumes that the occurrence alluded to in your Honourable Court's Despatch, is the outbreak which took place so far back as the year 1806 in the fortress of Vellore, among some of the dependants of the families, and in which your Memorialist's late brother, Prince Moizooddeen, was supposed to have been implicated. Your Memorialist was too young at the time to have any personal recollection of the

transaction, but he begs respectfully to call the attention of your Honourable Court to the conduct of the Indian Government on that occasion, as indicating its opinion, either that the event itself could not fairly be characterised as "a hostile attempt against the authority of the contracting parties," or that the proof of Prince Moizooddeen's implication in it was insufficient to justify the British Government in releasing itself from the obligations of the Treaty; at all events, though the families were removed from Vellore to Calcutta, and some slight reductions were made in the allowances of the elder Princes, suitable to the change of their residence, the British Government of the time did not enforce the penalty of the Sixth Article of the Treaty against the innocent members of the family; and even as regarded Prince Moizooddeen himself, though he was kept for some time in confinement, yet the Government of Bengal at length determined to release him, and did restore him to the same footing as his surviving brothers of the same grade. All this was done by the Indian Governments of the time, who had the best means of knowing the whole of the case; and your Memorialist respectfully submits that it is now too late, after the lapse of nearly fifty years, to go back to the transaction in question, and refer to it as affording

any sanction for a resumption of the stipends of the present members of the family, all of whom, but one, were unborn at the time, and that one (your Memorialist) a person who was never so much as charged with any personal implication in it.

Your Memorialist therefore hopes that he may still be permitted to refer to the Treaty of 1799, as the subsisting Charter of his own rights, and those of the other members of the family of the late Tippoo Sultaun; and he respectfully submits to your Honourable Court that the questions for your consideration are still the same as those suggested in his former Memorial, and his Letter of the 10th of March, 1853, to the Most Noble the Governor-General of India, namely: What is the just construction of the Treaty as far as regards the family of the late Tippoo Sultaun, and has that construction been fairly carried out in the treatment which the members of the family have experienced at the hands of the Bengal Government?

Before referring more particularly to the terms of the Treaty itself, your Memorialist begs leave to call the attention of your Honourable Court to the letter addressed by the Earl of Mornington, to the Commissioners of Mysore, dated 4th of June, 1799. In that letter he expressed the most generous solicitude for the honourable

treatment of the Sultaun's family. Having determined on their removal to Vellore, he points to his illustrious brother, then the Honourable Colonel Wellesley, whom he had selected for "this painful but indispensable measure," as one "likely to combine every office of humanity with the prudential precautions required by the occasion;" and he directs "that no reasonable expense was to be spared to render their habitation suitable to their former rank and expectations," announcing it as his "intention to give them a liberal pecuniary allowance;" he authorizes Colonel Wellesley to make the allotment "of a separate stipend to each branch of the family, as well as for the establishment of the Zenana, provided that the total sum for the maintenance of the whole family be not stated at more than three, or at the utmost four, lacs of pagodas." This was apparently the only limit placed to Colonel Wellesley's discretion, and he accordingly proceeded to make, what he considered, a suitable provision for the present and future wants of the family, not following blindly the generous impulse communicated to him by his brother, but carefully taking into his consideration the whole circumstances of the case. Tippoo Sultaun left twelve sons, of whom four were at Vellore, and eight at Seringapatam. Of the former the youngest had attained the age of fifteen years,



and all of them had "been accustomed to a degree of state which it would" have been "indelicate to deprive them." Their stipends were accordingly fixed at the annual sum of 50,000 rupees each. "The same reasons did not apply to the younger sons, who had scarcely ever been allowed to pass beyond the limits of the Zenana." What deduction would have been made on this account by Col. Wellesley in fixing their stipends does not appear, as they were all too young to have separate establishments of their own, the eldest of them being only about eleven years of age. But the sum which he set apart for the maintenance of the whole family, was sufficient to provide them with establishments nearly as liberal as those of their elder brothers. "The allowances made by Tippoo Sultaun to his family and that of Hyder, including the whole expenses of the maintenance of every branch of the families, did not exceed 1,12,116 Canteria pagodas. It was, however, thought advisable to allot a larger sum for this purpose, as well with a view to meet the first expenses of settling the families in the Carnatic, as the increased charge of maintaining the younger sons of the Sultaun (eight in number), as they shall advance in years." The whole sum allotted was two lacs of star pagodas, which was more than double the above sum, though


less by one half than the *minimum* fixed by the Governor-General.

These details are taken from the "Memorial explanatory of the Partition Treaty," and are of some importance as shewing the views of its framers in such parts of the Treaty as were intended to make provision for the wants of the families. Your Memorialist now begs to call the attention of your Honourable Court to the Treaty itself. Its main object was to dispose of the territories conquered from your Memorialist's father. By the First Article, certain parts of the territories were transferred in perpetual sovereignty to the East India Company. "The said Company engaging to provide effectually out of the revenues of the said districts for the suitable maintenance of the whole of the families of the late Hyder Ally Khan and of the late Tippoo Sultaun, and to apply to this purpose, with the reservation hereinafter stated, an annual sum of *not less* than two lacs of star pagodas." The reservation is contained in the Sixth Article, which is as follows: "The English East India Company Behauder shall be at liberty to make such deduction from time to time from the sums allotted by the first article of the present treaty for the maintenance of the family of Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultaun as may be proper, in consequence of the decease of any member of

the said family." The article then proceeds to state the penalty for any hostile attempt on the part of the said family against the authority of the contracting parties, to which your Memorialist has already alluded. The Sixth Article was a necessary corollary to the first, and would have been quite unnecessary but for the engagement with the Nizam on the part of the East India Company to apply the annual sum of *not less than two lacs* of pagodas for the maintenance of the families. So far, as the families were concerned, the words "suitable maintenance" were sufficient without any qualification; for that which was only suitable for twelve persons, would have been more than suitable if the number seriously diminished; and would have become altogether extravagant, and possibly dangerous to the peace of the contracting parties, if the large sum of two lacs of star pagodas had become the right of one or two persons. But it was necessary to guard each of the contracting parties from all interference by the other, in the event of certain contingencies which might possibly happen. This was to be done by separate Articles, and the Sixth Article of the Partition Treaty was inserted by anticipation to explain more fully what the contingencies were.

Your Memorialist therefore respectfully sub-

mits that there is nothing in the Sixth Article to qualify or narrow the provisions made by the First for the maintenance of the families, and nothing whatever in both the Articles combined together, and as strictly as possible, against the interests of the families, to justify the supposition that the provision was intended for those persons only who were in existence, or was meant to be subject to any serious diminution so long as births supplied the vacancies made by death, and there was no diminution of the original number. Such a construction, he submits, to be utterly incompatible with the permanent character of the fund provided for their maintenance, and the principle on which the conquered territories were divided, as more clearly developed in the Explanatory Memorial. The first article of this document is as follows :

 “The principle of partition between the Nizam and the Company assumed in the first and second Article is, that each party should retain in direct sovereignty an equal share of unencumbered territorial revenue, deduction being made from both sides of the amount of the pensions or jaghire of which each party has agreed to bear the charge.” This principle is carried out in the first and second articles with mercantile accuracy, for it is shewn, by a balance of accounts, that, though the territories allotted to

the East India Company yielded a larger revenue by 170,838 Canteria pagodas than those allotted to the Nizam, yet as the burden on the latter was only 70,000 Canteria pagodas, while that on the former was 240,000 Canteria pagodas, the Nizam was an actual gainer on the whole by 162 Canteria pagodas yearly. Now if it be supposed that the burdens were limited to the lives of the persons to be provided for on either side, or were even intended to be modified "on each occasion of the decease of a stipendiary," though he left children, the lapse of a single generation would have utterly destroyed that equality which was the very principle of the partition, and have turned the balance permanently against the Nizam by the whole 170,838 Canteria pagodas in favour of the Company. It is difficult to conceive that this was the view taken by the Nizam of the first and second articles, even with any additional light supposed to be cast upon them by the sixth; and it is quite impossible to believe that there was any mental reservation of this sort in the mind of the Governor-General, when he laid down the principle of the Treaty. To suppose this would be to convert his liberality to the family of his conquered enemy into a fraud against his ally the Nizam, and a mere pretext for obtaining a larger share of territory for the Company than he could venture to claim



openly. This is not to be imagined; and a construction of the treaty that would bring so scandalous an imputation on one of the most illustrious of your Governors-General, and magnanimous of men, ought not to be entertained for a moment. What, then, it may be asked, was the intention of the contracting parties with regard to the future generation of the family for whose maintenance the Company engaged effectually to provide, and so ample and permanent a provision was made by the Treaty. This your Memorialist submits is to be found in the meaning of the words "families" and "family," which are used throughout the Treaty and the Explanatory Memorial, as well as the Governor-General's instructions to the Commissioners, as indicative of the objects of the provision. There must have been a copy of the Treaty furnished to the Nizam in his own language. It is most probable that the original Treaty, signed by both parties, was in the Persian language, which affords several words nearly synonymous with "family." Of these, not knowing what word was actually used, your Memorialist respectfully submits that the very narrowest in its signification which he thinks it possible could have been employed, is "furzundan" or children; that is, the children of Hyder Ali Khan and Tippoo Sultaun. But even this word, as it has been frequently interpreted

by the Company's Courts of Justice, is held to include—(See *Principles and Precedents of Mahomedan Law*, by Sir W. H. Macnaghten, p. 333)—all the descendants of a person connected with him through males, and in this sense, it is considerably within the meaning of the English word “family.” So that considering the term, whether in English or in Persian, it is impossible to suppose keeping in view the permanent character of the provisions that the framers of the Treaty did not mean to include all the future generations of the family who should be connected in the manner above mentioned with Hyder Ali Khan, and Tippoo Sultaun. Your Memorialist is willing to take this very limited construction of the word “family,” and he respectfully submits, for the consideration of your Honourable Court, that so long as there will be in existence, in the generations yet to come, any individual who can trace his connection through males with the original stock, he will be entitled in his own right, and not by virtue of any representation of an intermediate ancestor, to be effectually and suitably maintained out of the permanent fund provided for the support of the whole family, of which he will be a member, subject, no doubt, to this necessary qualification, that whatever be the number of the family, the maintenance of the whole cannot exceed the sum originally set



apart by the Treaty, nor the maintenance of any member of the family exceed what may fairly be deemed to be effectual and suitable.

Your Memorialist having thus fixed, as he hopes, the meaning of the word "family," will now proceed to submit for the consideration of your Honourable Court what he deems to be the fair interpretation of the word "suitable;" and, following the same principle as in the case of the other term, he will limit himself to the *minimum* amount of signification which he thinks can possibly be put on the term, with a due regard to the rules of fair interpretation. With regard to the four elder of the sons of Tippoo Sultaun, the meaning of the words "suitable maintenance" was fixed by the framers of the Treaty. For those who had "been accustomed to a degree of state of which it would be indelicate to deprive them," annual stipends of 50,000 rupees each were no more than suitable, according to the deliberate judgment of Colonel Wellesley, and his co-commissioners. And it is of great importance to keep in view that the whole fund was fixed at the sum of two lacs of star pagodas annually, and extra territory was taken to yield a surplus revenue to that amount, solely because such was necessary according to the ideas which they entertained of the words "suitable maintenance." But for their notions on the subject, the East


India Company would never have had this extra territory; for it must have been shared with their ally the Nizam, on the principle of equal partition. It was not till about five or six years after, that it became necessary to provide separate establishments for the three next of the sons of Tippoo Sultaun. By this time, all highly-wrought feelings of generosity had subsided, and there was nothing to disturb the Commissioners in taking a sober view of the actual condition of the family and their future prospects. The annual stipend for the three sons of the Sultaun was accordingly fixed by the Commissioners of that time at no more than half the sum allotted to the four ekler, or 25,000 rupees for each. It is quite obvious that, in fixing this sum, the Commissioners had no regard to the rank from which it can hardly be said that these younger sons had fallen; for they had never known what it was to be the sons of a sovereign ruler. But it was not thought necessary to degrade them below the rank of private gentlemen, and the sums fixed for their maintenance were quite sufficient to supply them with the comforts and some of the luxuries enjoyed by persons in the better orders of society. Your Memorialist was not one of those whose allowances were then fixed at the annual sum of 25,000 rupees each. But the principle then laid down by the Com-


missioners was so far adopted by the Supreme Government of Bengal with regard to him and his other brothers, after the transference of the family to that Presidency, that it was determined that all the sons of Tippoo Sultaun should receive separate stipends of 2000 rupees *per mensem*, on their respectively attaining the age of fifteen years. It was not, however, without the intervention of your Honourable Court, nor till the year 1835, though your Memorialist had attained the age of fifteen years in 1810, that he was retrospectively admitted to the benefit of this arrangement, and, when so admitted, it was without any allowance for interest, though he had been kept out of his just rights for more than twenty years, during which he had been obliged to borrow, for the necessities of his increasing family, at rates of interest never less than 36 per cent. per annum.



At the time of the removal of the family to Bengal, some changes were made in the details of the maintenance to be allowed to its separate members, and a hereditary principle was introduced, which, if carried out so as to limit the provision for the future descendants of each branch to the sums fixed for their heads, would, your Memorialist submits, be contrary to the true intent of the treaty, which was effectually to provide a *suitable* maintenance for all, if the

whole fund should be sufficient to afford it. The surviving princes were ranged into three classes. The first was composed of the two remaining out of the four elder princes whose stipends had been originally fixed at 50,000 rupees annually, but they were now reduced to an average of about 30,000 rupees for the same period. The second was composed of the princes next to these in years, and whose stipends had been fixed at Vellore at 25,000 rupees annually, but were now reduced to 2000 rupees *per mensem*. The third class was composed of the remaining sons whose allowances were fixed at 1000 rupees *per mensem*, though it was intended that they should be raised to the second rank when they attained the proper age. "The hereditary principle" adverted to was contained in the fourth of certain resolutions then passed by the Supreme Government with regard to the family, which was as follows. "That no addition is to be made, or any reduction, on account of any change in the numbers comprising the families, by marriage, births, deaths, or otherwise, or on account of any other change of circumstances, but the allowances are to be considered the estates of the persons to whom they are assigned, for the deficiencies of which Government will not provide." By thus converting the allowances into *estates* of the persons to whom they were assigned,

 they became clearly hereditary, and that construction has been acted upon by the Government of Bengal, and their acts in this respect have been recognised and expressly sanctioned by your Honourable Court. The word "heirs" your Memorialist respectfully submits, must be construed according to the law of the parties to whom the estates were assigned, which in this case was the Mahomedan Law, and by that law the residue of the estate of a person who dies without leaving any children, after deducting one eighth for his widow or widows, and certain shares

 for his parents if they survive him, passes to his brothers. When there is one daughter, and no son, she has a half; and when there are two or more daughters, they have two-thirds—the residue going, in each case, to the brothers. The children of daughters too, who, though by ceasing to be members of the Sultaun's family they might have had no right to maintenance under the Partition Treaty, would by this modification of it become necessarily entitled to so much of the estate assigned to their maternal grandfathers, as had, by succession become the estates of their mothers. On the whole, this resolution of the Supreme Court, if fairly construed, would have been highly beneficial to the members of the family, and your Memorialist in particular, who has survived all his brothers, would be entitled

to the residue of all the sums assigned to them respectfully as their separate estates, in those cases in which they have died without leaving any children, and to large portions of them, in the cases where they have been survived only by daughters, after deducting an eighth in all cases where the party may have left a wife or wives.

This would have been the legal effect of converting the stipends into estates, but the Government reserved to itself, by the Sixth Resolution, some power of modifying the strict effect of law. This was done by the Sixth Resolution, which was as follows: "That on the decease of the persons to whom the allowances are now assigned, Government reserves to itself the power of making provision for the widows, descendants, or other members of these families as shall be deemed proper under the circumstances then existing." This enabled the Government to make such distribution of the estate as it might deem proper among the heirs themselves. But it was a power that was evidently intended for their benefit alone, and it cannot be supposed that there was any intention on the part of the Government that a power to make provision for other parties should ever be so worked, as to accrue to its own benefit, by any permanent reduction from funds which it had erected into private estates by the Fourth Resolution.

When the above arrangement was made, there were none of the sons of the late Sultaun who had children old enough to require separate establishments of their own; but in course of time it was found necessary to make some separate provision for the Sultaun's grandsons, who had come to man's estate. The principle that they were entitled to some sort of maintenance out of the general fund, without waiting for the decease of their parents, was at length tardily admitted by the Government of Bengal. This was no more than justice to the parents; for the stipend of 2000 rupees *per mensem*, which had been fixed as a suitable maintenance for them, ceased to be so when they had to provide out of it appropriate establishments for their grown-up sons. Justice to the grandsons would have equally required the assignment of a "suitable maintenance" for them also out of the general fund, as they were, equally with their fathers, members of the late Sultaun's family. The sums actually assigned to them were, however, far short of this; for all that was determined in their favour was "that allowances not exceeding in the aggregate one-third of their father's stipend shall for the future be granted to sons on their coming of age and forming a separate establishment." It was not till the year 1841 that this very imperfect and tardy measure of

justice was extended to the grandsons of the late Sultaun; and your Memorialist respectfully submits that he and the others of his late brothers who had grown-up sons, for whom they were obliged to provide establishments out of their own allowances, long anterior to this arrangement, are entitled to its benefit retrospectively from the times that their sons became respectively of the age of fifteen years.

The arrangement above mentioned was sanctioned by your Honourable Court in your despatch of the 21st April, 1841, but with a qualification, which made another most material change in the condition of the Sultan's family. Before advertng to the particular part of the despatch which is contained in the nineteenth paragraph, your Memorialist begs respectfully to call your attention for a moment to some expressions in the preceding paragraph, which indicate the feeling with which your honourable predecessors had by this time began to contemplate the members of this unhappy family.

The eighteenth paragraph commences with advertng to a commutation of the stipends of the Mysore Princes, proposed by Colonel Caulfield, which was abandoned from its being unacceptable to the parties concerned. These parties were the Princes themselves, and the reason

assigned for abandoning the plan shews the consideration with which they were treated up to this time by the Bengal Government. The paragraph then alludes to means under the consideration of the same Government, "of improving the condition of the stipendiaries," and to certain propositions "by Captain Ouseley for adding to the allowances of the poorer members of the family, from the amount of the stipends which have at different times lapsed to Government," all showing, as your Memorialist gratefully acknowledges, the beneficent feelings entertained up to this time by the Bengal Government towards the family. To the above propositions your Honourable predecessors refused their compliance for reasons which are thus stated:—"Our right is clear, both by the letter and spirit of the Treaty, not only to resume stipend on failure of heirs, but to re-consider their amount on each occasion of the death of a stipendiary. There is neither policy nor humanity in perpetuating at the public expense a constantly increasing body of idle, and, therefore, in most cases, worthless pensioners." Your Memorialist will advert to this passage again, but in the meantime he solicits attention to the last sentence, because he thinks that to it, and the tenor of the despatch generally, may be ascribed

in some measure what he considers a change in the feelings of the Bengal Government to the members of the family, and the harsh treatment which some of them have since experienced at its hands.

After the above expression of the Court's opinion with regard to the family generally, the despatch then proceeds in the nineteenth paragraph to give its sanction to the plan of granting "allowances not exceeding in the aggregate one-third of their father's stipends to sons on their coming of age" in the following terms:—"On this principle, allowances have at once been granted to the amount of Company's rupees 2,201 per month. We do not object to these grants, but we think that the system which they introduce should be considered as entirely superseding the previous system of hereditary succession to stipends, and that you ought not in future to consider the whole of the father's allowances as necessarily to be divided among the children."

The indication of the Court's opinion, contained in the last sentence, has been understood by the Bengal Government as a cancellation of the principle of hereditary succession, and, accordingly, they have not only felt themselves at entire liberty "to consider the amount of stipend on each occasion of the death of a stipendiary,"

but to consider it with a view to resumption for the benefit of Government, and the interposition of some kind of check upon an "unlimited increase of families." The manner in which this has been done will be sufficiently exemplified by a single instance; and your Memorialist takes the most recent example, which is, that of the disposal of his late brother, Prince Mahomed Soobhan's stipend at the time of his death.

The allowances granted to his children and dependant relatives were as follows:—

	Company's rupees.		
Widow Begum	300		
4 sons, rupees 150—2—6 each .	600	10	
5 daughters, rupees 75—1—2 each .	375	5	10
1 stepmother	50		
1 Khawass, the mother of Prince Soobhan's son, named Pak Akhtur	35		
1 ditto of the late Tippoo Sultan	25		
1 infant grandson, and his mother a Khawass of the late Shah- zadah Rusheed-ood-deen .	20		
Total . . .	1445	15	10

"According to the above distribution there will be a

"Stipend of the deceased, and the grant of one-third to his children, rupees . . . 2786 10 8	Saving of Company's rupees 1340—10—10 as shewn in the margin, which will of course revert to Government.
"Deduct now sanctioned . . . 1445 15 10	
Saving Company's rupees . . . 1340 10 10	

The above extract is taken from Mr. Secretary Halliday's letter to the Officiating Superintendent of the Mysore Princes, dated 19th of November, 1845. The principle allowances were regulated according to Mahomedan law, by which sons are entitled to double shares with daughters, and a widow is entitled to an eighth share of her husband's estate. But in this case, the widow's share was taken as an eighth of the whole of her husband's stipend instead of an eighth of rupees 1445—15—10, which was the sum divided among his heirs as his estate. She had thus rupees 300, instead of rupees 180 *per menisem*, at the expense of the other heirs. Two of the sons have since died without children, but one has left a widow. After deducting an

eighth of rupees 150 *per mensem* as the share of this widow, the remainder of their stipends has been resumed by Government. The step-mother and two Khawasses are also now dead, and their stipends have been resumed in like manner; so that the resumptions already amount to rupees 390 *per mensem*, and when the Begum dies, there will be a farther accession of rupees 300, making together rupees 690 *per mensem*. On the principle of hereditary succession laid down by Lord Minto's Resolutions, the whole rupees 2000 *per mensem* would have ultimately devolved on the children of your Memorialist's late brother, the Prince Soobhan Mahomed, according to the modification of the principle introduced by the despatch of the 21st of April, 1841; the whole of that sum will be absorbed in a single generation, and the surviving children are already left with somewhat less than the pittance granted to sons alone during the lifetime of their father.

Your Memorialist looks to a similar fate for his own children. It is true that his sons have somewhat more at present than has been allotted to the children of his late brother; but so had his brothers' children also in their father's lifetime; and it was that very provision which was considered a sufficient reason and compensation for reduction at their father's death. Your

Memorialist cannot but look with alarm to the fearful prospect thus plated before his own sons. They are now treated with nearly the same consideration as himself, that is, as the descendants of a sovereign ruler; but he has nothing to leave them, and he has no right to expect that at his death they will be treated differently from the children of his late brother. A munificent provision, it is true, was made for them by the Marquis of Wellesley; but of that they were deprived by the Resolutions of Lord Minto. A moderate allowance was still secured to them by these Resolutions, but from that they were cut off by the despatch of the 21st April, 1841. That despatch emanated from the predecessors of your Honourable Court, and it is therefore to your Honourable Court alone that he can apply for redress. The Bengal Government is powerless in the matter. There may have been some harshness in their proceedings to the children of the late Prince Soobhan; but they were taught by the despatch to look with a Pharaoh's eye on the increase of the whole family. The descendants of the late Sultaun were denounced as a "body of idle and worthless pensioners, whom it was neither policy nor humanity to perpetuate at the public expense;" and it was impossible not to infer that it was the wish of your honourable predecessors that some means

should be adopted to check their unhappy tendency to increase. That could be done only by discouraging marriage; but when resolved upon it was better to do the thing effectually at once. Among Mahomedans equality is deemed almost essential to marriage, and it is the duty of a parent to find equal matches for all his children. Your Memorialist and his late brothers were enabled to perform this duty in some manner out of their more liberal allowances. But this will be impossible for their sons when reduced to pittance of rupees 150 a month. In such circumstances marriages must cease, and it is therefore probable that with the existing generation the family of Tippoo Sultan will become entirely extinct.



Your Memorialist now begs leave to revert to that sentence of the despatch in which your honourable predecessors asserted their right to be clear "not only to resume stipend on failure of heirs, but to reconsider their amount on each occasion of the death of a stipendiary;" that is, to consider with a view to reduction for the benefit of Government, as the phrase has been construed by the Bengal Government. Your Memorialist respectfully submits that this was a mistake on the part of your honourable predecessors, and that the Mysore Treaty gave no such power as is here assumed. Moreover, that if it

had, the Resolutions of Lord Minto formed a valid engagement on the part of Government, and could not justly be set aside without an adequate consideration, or the consent of the whole family. Your Memorialist respectfully reminds your Honourable Court that the stipends which were thus to be *resumed* had not been granted by the East India Company, nor by any preceding Government to whose right they had succeeded. They were purely a creation of the Partition Treaty, and the *result* of a *joint sacrifice* of territory by the Honourable Company and His Highness the Nizam. That but for the Sultaun's family the sacrifice would never have been made, and that it could never have been contemplated by the parties that this part of the Treaty should have been so worked as to be made subservient to the interest of the East India Company. Even in the case of an hostile attempt by any member of the family, there is nothing said of *resumption*, and the idea of an appropriation by the East India Company, except in the case of an entire failure of objects, your Memorialist verily believes never entered into the heads of any of the parties. The word *resume* is not used at all; it is only the word *suspend*, which has quite a different signification. And though the word "*entirely*" is added to "*suspend*," that cannot alter its essential meaning, and stretch it into a

power to resume, which implies appropriation. Your Memorialist therefore respectfully submits that your honourable predecessors entirely mistook the relation in which they were placed by the Mysore Treaty, with respect to the provision thereby made for the family of the late Sultaun. They were only the trustees, or administrators, of the fund provided by that Treaty, with a right of reversion; it is true, in the entire failure of the family for whom the provision was made, but a right which must necessarily remain in abeyance so long as there is a possibility of heirs. In the meantime, on a partial failure by the decease of any son of the late Sultaun without children, they had only a right to suspend; and all the stipends so suspended should be retained as a fund to supplement the exigencies of the family. So long as in the generations of the future there will be a single individual entitled by the Mahomedan law and customs to be considered a member of the family of Hyder Ali Khan and Tippoo Sultaun, he will be entitled to look to this fund, with all its vast accumulations, as a security for the suitable maintenance of himself and his descendants who can trace their connection through males with the parent stock. The lapsed stipends are in this respect strictly of the same character as the Suitors' Fund in Chancery,

or the Unclaimed Dividends at the Bank of England, and cannot with justice be appropriated to the purposes of the State until the lapse of such a time as will preclude the chance of a maintenance being ever claimed out of them by persons who can shew a valid title.

That this is not an overstrained view to take of the lapsed stipends, is shewn, as your Memorialist submits, by the manner in which they have been treated by the Indian Government with the sanction of your Honourable Court. They have never been *resumed*, nor ever touched, but are still kept sacred and separate from the revenues of Government under the name of the *Mysore Fund*. Accordingly, when it was determined to make allowances to grandsons during the lifetime of their fathers, it was from the "funds realized from lapsed stipends" that the allowances were made. In the year 1839 these funds had amounted to fifty-five lacs of rupees; they are still rapidly increasing, and your Memorialist believes that at the present time they cannot be short of sixty lacs. And all this by accumulations of principal alone, without any allowance for interest.

But if it was a mistake in your honourable predecessors to suppose that they had a right to *resume* on failure of heirs, much more was it so to suppose that they had a right to consider

with a view to resumption on the death of a stipendiary, though he left children. Their whole right of consideration in such an event was, your Memorialist submits, a right to be exercised, not for their own benefit, but for the benefit of the children and the surviving members of the family, who, if their maintenance had fallen short of what was suitable for any want of funds, had a right to increase of stipend if the death of any member of the family afforded the means. All the consideration which the Government could at any time exercise for their own advantage, was comprised in the word "suitable. Everything above a suitable maintenance for all the members of the family, Government is entitled to retain, without any reference to the death of a "particular stipendiary."



While the Mysore Fund has increased to so vast an amount on the one hand, the family, for whom alone the provision was originally made, have sunk in proportion on the other. At first, every member of the family was to have had a maintenance suitable to his condition, and his security for this was the whole fund set apart by the Partition Treaty. Next, the family was divided into branches, and the maintenance and security of each branch were narrowed to a sum of 2000 rupees *per mensem*, which they were

never to exceed; but that sum was erected into an estate, with the right of hereditary succession. Thirdly, this right of hereditary succession was taken away, and the children of each son left at the death of their father at the mercy of the Bengal Government; and, finally, the family has been brought down to so low a condition, that 150 rupees per month, or the salary of a section-writer in Calcutta, is thought a suitable maintenance for a Prince, the grandson of a Sultan, while the Princess, his widow, is deemed to be sufficiently provided for by an allowance of eighteen rupees per month, or somewhere about half the wages of a wife of a private soldier, who takes service in the families of one of the servants of the East India Company.


It is quite impossible to believe that Lord Wellesley or Lord Minto ever contemplated such a result from the arrangements which they were making for the family of Tippoo Sultaun.

Your Memorialist will not detain your Honourable Court any longer. The whole case is now before you: it is simply judicial, and is unembarrassed by a single political consideration. So far as the Memorialist and the rest of the family are concerned, the Treaty is a contract between two parties for the benefit of a third;

with only this difference between it and ordinary contracts: that one of the contracting parties has been solely entrusted with the arrangements for carrying it into execution. But this only enhances the obligations of the party so entrusted. He becomes a trustee in the strictest sense of the term, and, as such, is bound to construe in the way least favourable to himself, any clauses in the contract that may seem to make for his own advantage. This is the rule which regulates all trusts. But your Memorialist has no wish to avail himself of it. All he wants is an equal consideration for all the articles of the Treaty, and that attention should not be confined to such parts of it only as admit of being construed in favour of the East India Company

This, your Memorialist submits, has been too much the case hitherto. But he hopes for better things from your Honourable Court, and to obviate the possibility of any misapprehension of the nature of his claim, he begs leave to state it in the following distinct propositions, for your consideration:—

First.—He submits, that by the Partition Treaty each individual descendant of the late Hyder Ali Khan and Tippoo Sultan, who can shew himself to be, according to Mahomedan law and custom, a member of their family, is entitled to have a suitable maintenance assigned and

secured to him out of the annual sum of two  lacs of star pagodas, set apart by the Treaty, and its accumulations. That this maintenance ought to be such as to enable the individual to maintain the rank of an Indian gentleman, and should not be less than the sum originally fixed by the Mysore Commissioners, and confirmed by Lord Minto, as suitable for the younger sons of the Sultaun—namely, 2,000 rupees *per mensem*.

Second.—He submits, as a consequence of the first proposition, that his own sons, and the sons of his late brothers, were entitled to a suitable maintenance as soon as they attained to mature age—which is fixed by the Mahomedan law at puberty—and that such maintenance ought to have been assigned to them respectively from, at latest, the times that they respectively attained the age of fifteen years.

Third.—He submits, that by Lord Minto's resolutions, the sum of 2,000 rupees *per mensem* was assigned to each son as a separate estate, which was not in future to be liable to any increase or reduction: and that at the death of each son, the whole of that annual sum becomes the right and estate of his heirs according to the Mahomedan law.

Fourth.—He submits that the resolutions of Lord Minto were so far inconsistent with the

Partition Treaty in that they made no provision for sons during the lifetime of their fathers.

Lastly.—Your Memorialist submits that he, and the other members of the family are entitled to the full benefits of one or other of the arrangements above mentioned, that is, to the full benefits of the Partition Treaty, as stated in the two first propositions, or of Lord Minto's resolutions, supplemented by a suitable provision for sons during the lifetime of their fathers; and that, whichever of these arrangements may be adopted, your Memorialist, and the other members of his family, are entitled to have that arrangement carried out to all its consequences, according to the strict application of law.

Your Memorialist, therefore, prays your Honourable Court, that you will be pleased to take the whole premises into your consideration, and direct an account to be made up according to one or other of the schemes above mentioned; and if it should appear that there is anything due to your Memorialist, or any member of the family, that you will cause the same to be paid; and that you will further direct such arrangements to be made, with regard to the family, as will secure to all its members in future, their full rights,

according to whichever of the schemes may appear to your Honourable Court to be most just under all the circumstances of the case.

And your Memorialist will ever pray, &c.

(Signed) GHOLAM MOHUMED.

13th February, 1855.

Oriental Hotel, Vere Street, London.

*Oriental Hotel, Vere Street,
15 October, 1854.*

MY LORD,

Having received a letter from Sahibzadah Aftab Odeen (the grandson of my late brother, Prince Jamah Odeen), in which he mentions that your Lordship has a doubt as to his and his sister, Jebunnessa Begum, being descended from the late Tippoo Sultaun, and he having requested me (as the head of the Mysore family, and well knowing all particulars) to explain to your lordship the truth of the relationship—I am induced, by the natural affection which I bear them, without partiality, to take this liberty, hoping, at the same time, you will kindly pardon me. Nothing will I conceal from your lordship's just mind, but will briefly and plainly place the matter in a proper view, as the greatest pleasure we can give God is to lend our assistance towards the discovery of truth.

From the birth of Shahzadah Shah Allum (only son of Prince Jamah Odeen, and father of Sahibzadah Aftab Odeen and Jebunnessa Begum) up to the year 1832 (when Prince Jamah Odeen made a will to the prejudice of his heirs-at-law :

the sole excuse the Prince Jamah Odeen had for so doing was the disobedience of his son, Shahzadah Shāh Allum—the father being of a saving disposition, and the son of a liberal one—these caused his offences), the Prince Jamah Odeen himself and all superintendants acknowledged Shahzadah Shah Allum in their reports and annual statements to Government as the only son of the said Prince Jamah Odeen; as will be seen by the letter and statement of Major H. Huthwaite to Mr. G. Swinton, Government-Secretary in Political Department, dated 27th August, 1823—Statement No. 2, and page 117, of the book which I had the pleasure of sending your Lordship on the 19th July last.

The property thus left by the Prince Jamah Odeen was partly formed by the arrears which Government, with its usual liberality and justice, had paid him in 1836 and 1838—he, Prince Jamah Odeen, having allowed interest to accrue thereon—as it was not probable the Prince, out of his usual stipend, could have saved such an amount, besides which, his was a small family.

As each worthy superintendant gave charge to their successors, they also gave lists or statements of the individuals forming the Mysore family, in all of which Shahzadah Shah Allum was included, as aforesaid, as the only son of Prince Jamah Odeen.

If there had been the least doubt about the matter, I should never have consented to the marriage of my grandson to Jebunnessa Begum, and my grand-daughter to Sahibzadah Aftab Odeen.

In a decree of the Supreme Court. dated 30th July, 1850, after a lengthened investigation and trial of seven years, Sahibzadah Aftab Odeen and Jebunnessa Begum recovered the suit, and were recognised and proved to be the legal heirs of Prince Jamah Odeen—the lawyers in this suit gaining the lion's share.

In conclusion, I hope your lordship's mind will be fully satisfied by perusing the above statements and records, and not be offended with

Your's most respectfully and sincerely,

(Signed) GHOLAM MOHUMED.

The Most Noble The Marquis of Dalhousie,
G.C.B., Governor-General of India,
 &c., &c., &c.

No. 186.

*From G. F. Edmonstone, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India.*

*To
H. H. Prince Gholam Mohumed,
Oriental Hotel, Vere Street, London.*

*Dated, Fort William, the 12th January. 1855.
Foreign Department.*

SIR,

I duly received and laid before the Governor-General in Council your letter dated London, the 15th October, 1854, in which you endeavour to prove that Sahibzadah Aftab Odeen and his sister Jebunnessa are the legitimate descendants of Tippoo Sultaun.

2nd. In reply, I am desired to inform you that in July last both the above-mentioned individuals petitioned to be recognised as grandchildren of Shahzadah Jamah Odeen, and to succeed to his pension (the greater part of which had reverted to Government, on his death in 1843), on the strength of having obtained by law a portion of their putative grandfather's

property. It must, however, be borne in mind that they succeeded in getting a share only by compromise. Their petition was rejected, on the ground that had they been able to prove themselves the heirs of the deceased Prince, they would not have surrendered so large a portion of the disputed property by compromise. His Lordship, in Council, has read your statement with the attention it deserves, but can find in it no sufficient reason to induce him to depart from the view taken in disposing of the question in July last.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) G. F. EDMONSTONE.

Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William,

the 12 January, 1855.

To
G. F. Edmonstone, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of Fort William,
in Bengal.

Oriental Hotel, Vere Street,
London, 15 March, 1855.

SIR,

I have had the honour to receive your letter dated 12 Jan^y last in reply to mine addressed to the Governor General on the 15th Oct. preceding, on the subject of the claim of Sahibzadah Aftaboodcen and his sister Jeburnessa Begum to be regarded as Grandchildren of the late Prince Jamahoodcen, a deceased son of Tippoo Sultaun.

You state in this letter that the petition of these persons "was rejected on the ground that had they been able to prove themselves the heirs of the deceased Prince, they would not have surrendered so large a portion of the disputed property by compromise." Since, therefore, the Decree of the Supreme Court in their favour was obtained by this compromise, it can be regarded as no proof of right.

I would not have presumed to reply to such a communication, if it did not seem to me that

there is some error in the above statement. I inclose a copy of the Decree of the Supreme Court which I fortunately have in my possession. It will be seen that the matter at issue was whether the Will of Prince Jamah Odeen should stand good in bar of the entire right of the heirs-at-law. This point was decided according to the well-known principles of Mahomedan Law: viz., that a man leaving heirs cannot alienate from them more than one third of his estate. One third therefore of the property left by Prince Jamahooden was adjudged to charitable purposes in conformity with the will, the remaining two-thirds was adjudged to the heirs.

And because, beside the Sahibzadah Aftabooden and his sister, two widows had claimed a share of the property, it was arranged by compromise between the parties that one-eighth of the remaining two-thirds of the whole estate should be allotted to these two widows, and the remaining seven-eighths be divided according to Mahomedan Law between the grand-children, in the proportion of a double share or two-thirds to the grandson and one-third to the granddaughter.

Under this decision, therefore, my grand-nephew Aftabooden and his sister obtained the full proportion that by law they were entitled to, with reservation only of one-eighth for the two

widows, It must evidently, therefore, have been from inadvertence, or an erroneous impression of the nature of the Decree, that you have considered the portion they surrendered by arrangement (which was only one-eighth) so large as to imply a doubtful title to the inheritance.

I hope you will excuse me for making this explanation and obtain the permission of the Governor-General in Council to bring the question of their right again under consideration.

I have the honour to remain,

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed) GHOLAM MOHUMED.

*In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort
William, in Bengal.*

In Equity.

*The Honourable Sir Arthur William Buller,
Knight, Justice.*

*The Honourable Sir James William Colvile,
Knight, Justice.*

This day, the thirtieth day of July, in the fourteenth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty; Between Prince Aftabodeen, by Prince Raheemodeen, his next friend, Complainant; and Sir Thomas Edward Michael Turton, Baronet, Prince Yaseen, Bunnee Begum, Meharbanoo Begum, Jehanbanoo Begum, and Jebannessa Begum, Defendants, by original Bill: and Between Prince Aftabodeen, Complainant, and Maurice Fitzgerald Sandes, Esquire, James William Colvile, Esquire, Advocate-General, Prince Yaseen, Bunnee Begum, Meharbanoo

Begum, Jchanbanoq Begum, and Jebun-
nessa Begum, Defendants, by Bill of Sup-
plement.

These causes coming on on Tuesday, the fifth day of February last, and on this present day for further directions on the Master's Report of the twenty-ninth day of June last past, in the presence of counsel learned for all parties, except for the Defendants Sir Thomas Edward Michell Turton, Baronet, and Prince Yasseen; and upon reading an order of this Court of the first day of November last to set down these causes for further directions on the Master's Report, an affidavit of Glückehänder Chatterjee, sworn the twelfth day of December last, of the due service thereof, a decretal order of this Court made in these causes on the seventh day of November one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight; and the said Master's Report of the twenty-ninth day of June last, and the whole of the schedules marked respectively A and B thereunto annexed, an order of this Court of the sixth day of August last confirming the said Master's Report, a notice of the twenty-third day of July instant that these causes would be spoken to on the minutes of this decree from Messieurs Frith, Sandes, and Watts, solicitors for the Complainants, to Mr. Popkin Homfray, solicitor for the said Defendant Prince Yasseen, and an affidavit of Ramdhone

Mookerjee sworn the twenty-fifth day of July instant of the due service thereof, both filed this day, and upon hearing what was alleged by the Advocates for all parties except for the said Defendants Sir Thomas Edward Michell Turton, Baronet, and Prince Yasseen, and no one appearing on their behalf: This Court doth order and decree that the costs of all parties to these suits, as between solicitor and client, up to this period, be taxed by the taxing officer of this Court, and the costs of all parties except those of Defendant Sir Thomas Edward Michell Turton be paid by the Defendant Maurice FitzGerald Sandes out of the estate of the late Prince Jameeroodeen deceased, the testator in the pleadings of these causes named; and it is further ordered that the said Maurice FitzGerald Sandes do within ten days from the service upon him of this decree pay and transfer to the Government agent for the time being, with the privity of the Accountant-General of this Court, to the credit of this cause, one-third part of the clear residue of the said estate in the said Report of the said Master mentioned, and that the same be set apart and appropriated for the charitable trusts and purposes declared by the said will, and be carried to a separate account, to be called "Prince Jameeroodeen's Charity;" and it is further ordered that it be and it is hereby referred

to William Macpherson Esquire, the Acting-Master of this Court, to approve and settle a proper scheme for the application of the said one-third part of the said residuary estate, having regard to the said will; and that it also be and is hereby referred to the said Master to approve proper persons to be trustees of the said charity; and it is ordered that the Advocate-General of the East India Company and all parties be at liberty to lay proposals before the Master for a proper scheme, and to propose proper persons to be such trustees as aforesaid; and it is further ordered that the said Defendant Maurice Fitzgerald Sandes do within ten days after the service upon him of this decree pay one-eighth of the remaining two-thirds of the clear residue reported by the said Master to the said Defendants Bunnee Begum and Maharbanoo Begum, the widows of the said Prince Jameeroodeen deceased, in equal proportions; and it is further ordered that the said Defendant Maurice Fitzgerald Sandes do within ten days after the service upon him of this decree pay the remain-seven-eighths of the said two-thirds of the said estate to the said Prince Aftaboodeen and Jebunnessa Begum in the following proportions, that is to say, two-thirds of the said seven-eighths to the said Complainant Prince Aftaboodeen, and one-third to the Defendant Jebunnessa

Begum; and all parties are to be at liberty to apply to this Court from time to time as they may be advised.

Witness, Sir LAURENCE PEEL, Knight, Chief Justice at Fort William aforesaid, the thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

W. MACPHERSON,

Acting Registrar.

T. B. SWINHOE, *Attorney.*

FRITH, SANDES, and WATTS, *Attornies.*

R. SANDES, *Attorney.*

SHAW and LYONS, *Attornies.*

H. SWINHOE, *Attorney.*

[A TRUE COPY.]

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Deputy Registrar.

I, GABRIEL VRIGNON, of Calcutta, Notary Public, hereby certify that Mr. Robert Belchambers, who has attested the correctness of the foregoing copy of a Decree in Equity of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is the Deputy Registrar of the said Court, whose duty it is to issue and verify official copies of decrees of the said Court on the Equity side thereof; and I further certify that the signature, "R. Belchambers," above written, is the signature of the said Robert Belchambers. Dated, at Calcutta, this sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

(Signed) GAB^L VRIGNON,

Notary Public,

Calcutta.

No. 3713.

To

HIS HIGHNESS

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt
 of your letter of yesterday's date,
 Financial Department, and in reply to state that the
 necessary orders have this day been issued for
 the payment from the General Treasury, through
 the Solicitor of the East India Company, to
 Messrs. Sandes and Watts, Solicitors, on behalf
 of the representatives of Prince Jamah-ood-deen
 of the money due to the Estate of the Prince.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Council Chamber,
The 27th September, 1855.

(True Copy.)

East India House, 29th June, 1855.

To

HIS HIGHNESS

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c., &c., &c.

SIR,

I have received and laid before the Court of Directors of the East India Company your letter, dated the 13th of February, 1855, enclosing a Memorial, soliciting in general terms that their indulgent consideration should be extended to yourself and the members of your family. In reply, I am commanded to communicate to you the following observations :

The Court have invariably discouraged the transmission of Memorials to them through any other channel than that of the Indian Governments. But in consideration of your rank and character they have waived this general objection in your favour. They observe with satisfaction that you disavow all intention to prefer "any claim of right either on your own part or that of other members of the family to any thing specific." The Court feel bound to record their adherence to the promises and principles of Lord Minto's Minute of the 19th October, 1807, as well as to the proposed gradual extinction of

their position of dependants. The Government of India will be instructed to deal as liberally with the members of your family as may appear strictly consistent with this view.

In recognition of your position as the only surviving son of Tippoo Sultan, and the respectability of your character, the Court have determined to direct the Government of India to make an addition to your pension of Rs. 1,000 per mensem, to commence from the date of your arrival in India, and as a further mark of their approbation, and to enable you to return to India in a manner suitable to your rank and position in society, they have resolved to present you with the sum of three thousand pounds (£3,000.)

I have the honour to be,

Your Highness's most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) JAMES C. MELVILL.

(Copy.)

FROM

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

Oriental Hotel, Vere Street, 5th July, 1855,

TO

SIR J. C. MELVILLE, K. C. B.,

Secy. to the East India House.

SIR,

I have received your letter of the 29th June last, communicating to me the observations

of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, on my letter of the 13th February, 1855, and the Mémorial which accompanied it, and informing me that the Court had determined to direct the Government of India to make an addition to my stipend of Rs. 1,000 per mensem, and as a further mark of their approbation had resolved to present me with the sum of three thousand pounds to enable me to return to India in a manner suitable to my rank and position in society.

In reply, I beg that you will convey to the Court, the expression of my grateful thanks, for the benefits thus conferred on myself, which were quite unsolicited on my part, and greatly exceed anything that I ventured to hope for from the Court's liberality.

My object in coming to this country was to benefit the members of my late father's family, of which, in the course of Providence, I have become the head. It affords me therefore a great satisfaction on their account to be assured that the Court feel themselves bound to record their adherence to the promises and principles of Lord Minto's Minute of the 19th of October, 1807, as well as to the proposed gradual extinction of the dependant position of the family, and that the Government of India will be instructed to deal

as liberally with the members of our family as may appear strictly consistent with this view.

There can be no more certain means of securing the future independence of the family than by the keeping quite separate from the Revenues of the State, the Funds originally set apart by the Mysore Treaty of 1799, solely with the view of making a suitable provision for them, and trust that I may be allowed, without offence, to express my fervent hope that this is implied in the Court's determination to adhere to the principles of Lord Minto's Minute.

Being now about to return to India, I beg also to return my thanks to the Members of the Court, for the great personal kindness and courtesy that I have so uniformly received from them during my residence in this country, and I request that I may be honored with letters addressed to the British Authorities on the route, similar to those furnished to me by the Governor-General of India for my voyage to this country.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) GHOLAM MAHOMED.

East India House, 7th July, 1855.

FROM

SIR J. C. MELVILL, K., C. B.,

Secy. to the East India Company,

TO

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c., &c., &c.,

SIR,

I am commanded by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to forward to you the accompanying letters, addressed to their Agent in Egypt, to the Political Resident at Aden, and to the Collector of Customs at Calcutta.

The Court, at the same time; desire me to express their sincere satisfaction at having the opportunity afforded them of evincing their respect by the issue of instructions, ordering, that on your passage to India, you shall be received by their Officers in a manner consistent with your rank and character.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Highness's most obedient,

and humble Servant,

(Signed) JAMES C. MELVILL.

East India House, 7th July, 1855.

FROM

SIR J. C. MELVILL, K. C. B.,

Secy. to the East India Company.

TO

CAPTAIN HENRY JOHNSON,

*Agent to the East India Company in Egypt—at
Alexandria.*

SIR,

I am desired by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to inform you that His Highness Prince Gholam Mamed, a Member of the Mysore Family, accompanied by his son, Prince Feroze Shah, purposes to leave London on the 18th of this month, on his return to India, and the Court have commanded me to request that, on the arrival of the Princes within the sphere of your Agency, you will shew them the consideration which is due to their rank and character.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed) JAMES C. MELVILL.

East India House, 7th July, 1855.

FROM

SIR J. C. MELVILL, K. C. B.,

Secy. to the East India Company.

TO

W. H. COGHLAN, ESQ.,

Political Resident at Aden.

SIR,

I am desired by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to inform you that, His Highness Prince Ghulam Mahomed, a Member of the Mysore Family, accompanied by his son, Prince Ferōze Shah, purposes to leave London on the 18th of this month, on his return to India, and the Court have commanded me to request that, on the arrival of the Princes within the sphere of your Agency, you will shew them the consideration which is due to their rank and character.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed) JAMES C. MELVILL.

East India House, 7th July, 1855.

FROM

SIR J. C. MELVILL, K. C. B.,

Secretary to the East India Company,

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,

At Calcutta.

SIR,

I am desired by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to inform you that, His Highness Prince Gholam Mahomed, a Member of the Mysore Family, accompanied by his son, Prince Feroze Shah, purposes to leave London on the 18th of this month, on his return to India, and the Court have commanded me to request that, on the arrival of the Princes, within the sphere of your Agency, you will shew them the consideration which is due to their rank and character.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed) JAMES C. MELVILL.

Doonoor, July 30th, 1855.

FROM

THE MOST NOBLE

THE MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE, G. C. B.,

Governor General of India,

&c., &c., &c.

TO

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c., &c., &c.

MY DEAR PRINCE GHOLAM,

I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of June 19th, but I have not received the copy of your Memorial to which you refer.

By this Mail you will receive an Official Letter from me, in reply to your former Memorial, I am sorry that there should have been so much delay in replying to it. But it has not been occasioned by me—my views were recorded at the beginning of the year, and the papers have since been in the hands of my colleagues. You are already aware of my opinion that the claim which you put forward in your Memorial, and which has already been rejected by the Court, could not be maintained, I have now to add that my colleagues are unanimous in the same opinion.

But, although we cannot admit the validity of your claim, as it is put in your Memorial, we

should all rejoice in seeing some personal favor shewn to yourself by the Court in acknowledgment of the respect and esteem in which you are held by us all, and by none more than by myself. I have expressed this feeling to the Court in strong terms, and I sincerely hope that it may be attended to.

I shall be very happy to meet you again at Calcutta on my return there in November next.

I beg my kind regards to Prince Feroze Shah.

Believe me to be always

Your sincere Friend,

(Signed) DALHOUSIE.

No. 3237.

Fort William, the 7th September, 1855.

FROM

J. W. DALRYMPLE, ESQ.,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India,

TO

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,
SIR,

I am directed by the Honorable the President in Council to furnish you with a copy of the letter to your address from Mr. Secretary Edmonstone,

dated the 31st July last, No. 414, which has been forwarded to you in England, and to intimate that since that letter was despatched, instructions have been received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, authorizing an addition of 1,000 Rs. a month to your stipend.

2. His Honor in Council desires me to convey to you his congratulations on the occasion of this grant. It will have effect from the 1st instant.

3. The other points submitted by you to the Hon'ble Court, in your Memorial, dated the 13th February, a copy of which has been forwarded to this Government, will form the subject of an immediate reference to the Most Noble the Governor General.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. W. DALRYMPLE,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, the 7th Sept., 1855.

(Copy.)

No. 414.

Dotacamund, the 31st July, 1855.

FROM

G. F. EDMONSTONE, ESQ.,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India,**With the Governor General,*

To

HIS HIGHNESS

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED.

SIR,

I am directed by the Most Noble the
 Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter,
 Foreign Department.

dated London, the 21st May, 1854, in which you
 say that you have been told the substance of the
 decision to which the Hon'ble Court have come
 upon your recent Memorial, and that you apprehend
 that the Hon'ble Court must have been
 "under a misapprehension in respect to the real
 nature of the position and claims" of your family :
 on this ground you proceed to re-state your
 claims, and request His Lordship in Council to
 re-consider the Resolution of Lord Minto's Govern-
 ment in 1807, regarding your rights and those of
 your family—which Resolution you term "the
 Charter" of your claims; and you express your

hope that after its perusal your case may be recommended by the Governor-General in Council once more to the re-consideration of the Hon'ble Court. In conclusion you ask 5 or 6 lacs of Rupees, out of the accumulated savings referred to, which may be distributed amongst the family in such manner, as you may suggest.

2nd. Having carefully studied the papers in the case, His Lordship and the Members of the Council are unable to perceive that the Hon'ble Court have misapprehended, in the least degree, the grounds upon which their decision has been based.

3rd. The Treaty relied on was not made with the family of Tippoo Sultan, or with any one on the part of that family. It was a Treaty with the Nizam, the sole purpose of which was to regulate the partition of the conquered territory between the two parties to the Treaty who, as allies, had made the conquest. In estimating the values of the respective shares in the partition made of the conquered territory, credit to a certain amount was taken by the British Government for the cost of maintaining Tippoo Sultan's family, whose maintenance that Government took upon itself, and on the other hand credit was taken by the Nizam to a certain amount for the cost of maintaining a certain Chief, whose maintenance the

Nizam took upon himself; and a part of the conquered territory was apportioned accordingly.

4th. A claim *under Treaty* cannot be founded upon this partition Treaty, on the part of persons who were no parties to it; and whose names were only mentioned in it because of the benevolence of those who were the parties to it. Noticing the fact that the claimants were no parties to the Treaty on which they rely, the Hon'ble Court have remarked that the Treaty expressly provided for the limitation or entire suspension of the stipend, in the event of any member of the Mysore family becoming implicated in any hostile attempt against either of the conquering powers; that afterwards a member of the family was proved to be implicated in such a hostile attempt, viz., the Vellore Mutiny; in consequence of which the provisions in the Treaty in favor of the family ceased to have effect, and the allowances of the family were withdrawn in 1806, that subsequently, viz., in October 1807, smaller allowances, irrespective of the amount mentioned in the Treaty, were given to the Princes, "only for the lives of the Princes respectively;" and that these allowances were accepted as life grants, and the Government has never renounced its undoubted right to do what it pleases in respect of them on the death of a stipendiary.

5th. This argument, founded upon the effect of the Vellore Mutiny, the express words of the Government Resolution of 1807, and the practice of about half a century, in no one year of which has the amount mentioned in the Treaty ever been expended upon the family, seems to His Lordship conclusive.

6th. You make a point of the innocence of the Princes generally of the Vellore Mutiny, and of their uniform loyalty and good conduct ever since that time. The fact must be admitted to the fullest extent. But it does not operate in the manner which the Mysore family intend; that is to say, as an argument addressed to the generosity of the British Government against taking advantage of the letter of the provisions of the Treaty, in order to take away the permanent and hereditary property of a whole family, only because of the guilt of one member of it. His Lordship would hold his present opinion of the invalidity of your claim, if there had never been a Vellore Mutiny.

7th. His Lordship holds it to be an extravagant and indefensible assertion to say that, the British Government either engaged or intended at the time of the partition Treaty of 1799, to charge permanently the public revenue of India with seven lacs of Rupees a year, as the heredi-

tary property of the descendants of Hyder Ali (of whom Tippoo Sultan was one) from generation to generation for all ages to come, upon the single condition of their continuing loyal.

8th. His Lordship has carefully read the whole of Lord Wellesley's correspondence upon the subject, and from first to last he does not find one word to warrant the belief, that such a notion as making a permanent hereditary provision for these persons and their descendants in all time coming was ever contemplated by that Statesman. All his promises and arrangements were with reference to the individuals of the family then in existence before him. In first announcing his intentions towards "the Sultan's family," he authorizes the allotment of a stipend "to each of them," i. e. to each of the family, but says not a word about stipends to their heirs.

9th. His Lordship can hardly think it possible to have expressed the personal character of the provision contemplated by the Treaty, and its effect for the lives only of the recipients, more distinctly than in these words in Article VI. of the Treaty, "The English East India Company Bahadour shall be at liberty to make such deductions from time to time from the sums allotted by the first article of this Treaty, for the maintenance of the families of Hyder Ali Khan and Tippoo

‘ Sultan, as may be proper in consequence of the
 ‘ decease of any member of the said families.”
 The corresponding engagement which was undertaken by the Nizam to provide liberally for the support of Meer Kummer-oo-dcen Khan, “and of his family and relations,” required no such special clause respecting deductions, because it was specified that this provision, which was to the extent of 2,45,000 Rupees, should be in the form of a Jageer, which, properly speaking, is a *life* grant of the revenues of land. The inference that the corresponding provision which the other party undertook to make was also personal, is irresistible.

10th. Neither is His Lordship left to conjecture as to Lord Wellesley’s conception of the future results of the arrangement he was making, in respect to the parties to the Treaty on the one hand, and the recipients of their bounty on the other hand. In a letter to the Resident at Hyderabad, written when the Nizam was showing some hesitation in agreeing to the Treaty, Lord Wellesley wrote: “It may be observed on the part
 ‘ of the Nizam that under the power reserved to
 ‘ the Company in the 6th Article, the Company
 ‘ may derive a greater benefit from its share of territory than that which now appears upon the
 ‘ face of the Treaty; because the Company having

‘ reserved in certain contingencies, the power of
 ‘ diminishing the allowances of the deposed
 ‘ family, is not to be accountable to the Nizam
 ‘ for any such contingent advantage. On the
 ‘ other hand, it is apparent that the Nizam will
 ‘ be entitled to similar advantages with regard
 ‘ to the Jageer of Kummer-oo-deen which His
 ‘ Highness, under his rights of sovereignty over
 ‘ Kummer-oo-deen, will at any time possess the
 ‘ power of limiting or suspending, although no
 ‘ such power be expressly reserved in the
 ‘ Treaty.”

11th. That both parties to the Treaty understood at the time that they were both making such provisions for families as would be reduced from time to time, is proved by the first of the separate articles agreed to by both parties, under date the 22nd of June, 1799, which is in these words :
 “ With a view to the prevention of future altercations, it is agreed between His Highness the Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahadoor and the Honble East India Company Bahadoor, that to whatever amount the stipends appropriated to the maintenance of the sons, relations and dependants of the late Hyder Ali Khan and Tippoo Sultan, or the personal Jageer of Meer Kummer-oo-deen Khan, shall hereafter be diminished in consequence of any one of

‘ the stipulations of the Treaty of Mysore, the
 ‘ contracting parties shall not be accountable to
 ‘ each other on this head.”

12th. The general question, *viz.*, whether any thing in the nature of a claim on the part of the Mysore family in common, or of any member of it, to the whole balance of the annual sum of seven lacs of Rupees, or to any portion of it, has been already definitively, and after a review of judgment determined in the negative by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and after giving the case his most careful and deliberate consideration, His Lordship feels it incumbent on him, for the reasons above enumerated, to decline to refer the question a third time to the Home Government. Neither can His Lordship see any ground for a grant of five or six lacs of Rupees of public money to individuals of your family who may be in want of money, because they have out-run their income. His Lordship in Council will, however, represent to the Hon'ble Court that, of all those individuals whom Lord Wellesley promised to provide for, your Highness alone remains alive; and if on the grounds of your high character, and of your being now the single head of the whole family, as well as of the praiseworthy example you have uniformly set to all your Countrymen, and especially to Princes and Chiefs

in positions similar to your own, the Hon'ble Court should be pleased to add something to your own life stipend, such an additional proof of its kindness and generosity would be gratifying to all who know you, and to none more than to His Lordship.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. F. EDMONSTONE,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,

with the Governor-General.

Ootacamund, }
31st July, 1855. }

(True Copy.)

(Signed) G. F. EDMONSTONE,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,

with the Governor-General.

(True Copy.)

J. W. DALRYMPLE,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 3238.

FROM

J. W. DALRYMPLE, Esq.,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India,

To

MAJOR C. HERBERT,

*Offg. Supdt. of the Mysore Princes,**Fort William, the 7th September, 1855.*

SIR,

I am directed to apprise you that the
 Foreign Department. Honorable the Court of Directors have been pleased to make
 an addition of 1,000 Rs. a month to the stipend
 of Prince Gholam Mahomed. The increase will
 take effect from the 1st Instant.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. W. DALRYMPLE,

Fort William, } *Offg. Under-Secy. to the*
7th Sept., 1855. } *Govt. of India.*

No. 179 of 1855.

Copy forwarded to His Highness Prince
Gholam Mahomed for his information.

Supdt. Mysore Prince's } C. HERBERT, Major,
Office, dated Ballydunge, } Offg. Supdt., Mysore
11th September, 1855. } Princes.

No. 3300.

FROM

J. W. DALRYMPLE, ESQ.,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India,

TO

MAJOR C. HERBERT,

*Offg. Supdt. of the Mysore Princes,**Fort William, 12th September, 1855.*

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 8th
Foreign Department. Instant, No. 19, together with
its enclosure, from Prince Gholam Mahomed, reporting his and his son's arrival from England on the 30th ultimo, and in reply to inform you that as the Prince arrived in the month of August, his allowance will be increased by Rupees 1,000 a month from the 1st August, instead of from the 1st September, on which date it was supposed he

had arrived, when my letter, No. 3238, of 7th Instant, was written.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. W. DALRYMPLE,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the

Fort William,
12th September, 1855. }

Govt. of India.

(True Copy.)

C. HERBERT, Major,

Offg. Supdt. of the Mysore Princes.

(True Copy.)

No. 3855.

FROM

CECIL BEADON, Esq.,

Secretary to the Government of India

TO

MAJOR C. HERBERT,

Offg. Supdt. Mysore Princes,

Fort William, 26th October, 1855.

SIR,

In continuation of Mr. Dalrymple's letters, noted in the margin, I am directed
Foreign Department
to inform you that, in accordance with the desire of the Honorable the Court
No. 3238, 7th September, 1855. } of Directors, the President in Council has been pleased to resolve that
No. 3300, 12th Ditto, Ditto. } the stipends of all the surviving grand-sons of Tippoo Sultan shall be raised to the uniform rate

of Rupees 600 a month, and that the increase shall take effect from this date.

2. His Honor in Council, in granting this boon to the grand-sons of the late Tippoo Sultan without distinction, desires that it may be intimated to all the members of the family, that children who may hereafter be born of Khowasses will not, under any circumstances, be entitled to pensions.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CECIL BEADON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

*Fort William,
26th October, 1855.*

No. 197 of 1855.

Copy forwarded to His Highness Prince Gholam Mahomed, and all the Members of the Mysore Family for their information.

(Signed) G. HERBERT, Major,
Supdt. Mysore Prince's Office, dated Ballygunge, 1st Nov. 1855. } Offg. Supdt. Mysore Princes.

FROM

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

SIR CHARLES WOOD, BART., M. P.,

&c., &c., &c.

TO

H. H. PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

Oriental Hotel, Vere Street, London.

SIR Charles Wood presents his compliments to Prince Gholam Mahomed and has received Her Majesty's commands to invite the Prince, and Prince Feroze Shah, to dine at Buckingham Palace to-morrow, Friday, the 28th, at 8 o'Clock. It is not necessary to send any answer. Sir Charles Wood hopes to see the Prince at the Drawing-room to-day. He hopes that the Prince received the intimation that he would be presented at the Entrée Gate.

*Chesham Place, Thursday morn- }
ing, 27th April, 1854. . }*

Government House, June 19th, 1854.

MY DEAR PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED.

It gave me great pleasure to receive your letters of 1st and 5th May, and to learn that you were passing your time so agreeably in England.

My daughters write to me of the pleasure

they had in seeing you, and of your kindness to them.

Your reception, I am glad to see, has been a hospitable and distinguished one, and your invitation to the Queen's table, and your being called to sit at her right hand, was a marked compliment to you, which I am sure you will appreciate.

Prince Feroze Shah too seems to enjoy himself with you. He must not lose his heart to any of the bright eyes he sees in England.

I expected you would find London a good deal more expensive than Russapugla. If you should shorten your stay in England, I shall perhaps be here to welcome you back to the banks of the Hooghly.

I have sent all your letters carefully by a hurkaru to Russapugla as soon as I received them. So far as I know every thing is going on well. Pray, remember me kindly to your Son, and believe me,

Your sincere Friend,

(Signed) DALHOUSIE.

HIS HIGHNESS

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c., &c., &c.

FROM

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

SIR CHARLES WOOD, BART., M. P.,

&c., &c., &c.

TO

H. H. PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c., &c., &c.

Chesham Place, Oct. 27, 1854.

MY DEAR PRINCE GHOLAM,

I am commanded to convey to you Her Majesty's acknowledgment for the Book which you requested me to convey to her.

Believe me, with my best respects to Prince Feroze Shah,

Your's faithfully,

(Signed) CHARLES WOOD.

HIS HIGHNESS

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED

&c., &c., &c.

Oriental Hotel, Vere Street.

FROM

COL. THE HON. C. B. PHIPPS,

&c., &c., &c.

TO

H. H. PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c., &c., &c.

Windsor Castle, Jany. 13, 1855.

MY DEAR PRINCE,

I have received the commands of the Queen to forward to you the accompanying roll of Prints with the kindest remembrances of Her Majesty and the Prince, and their united best wishes for your health and happiness.

I have the honor to be,

My dear Prince,

Very faithfully yours,

(Signed) C. B. PHIPPS.

HIS HIGHNESS

— PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c., &c., &c.

Oriental Hotel, Vere Street, London.

FROM

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT,

&c., &c., &c.

TO

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c., &c., &c.

Oriental Hotel, Vere Street London.

Windsor Castle, Jan. 18, 1855.

SIR,

I have had the pleasure of receiving your Highness's note and the Volume which you have been good enough to send me. I will take the earliest opportunity of looking over it, and in the meantime beg your Highness to be assured of the interest which I feel in all that concerns your welfare and that of your family.

I beg to thank your son Prince Feroze Shah for the kind expression of his good wishes, and remain,

Your's very faithfully,

(Signed) ALBERT.

HIS HIGHNESS

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c., &c., &c.

FROM

COL. THE HON'BLE C. B. PHIPPS,

&c.,

&c.,

&c.

TO

H. H. PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c.,

&c.,

&c.

Osborne, March 17, 1855.

MY DEAR PRINCE,

The Queen has commanded me to write to Windsor to direct that a person sent by you to the Castle may have every facility afforded him for taking Drawings from any of the Standards of Tippoo Sultan that you may wish.

I am very sorry there should have been any mistake as to the transmission of your Highness's Entrée Card for the last Levees. These Cards are not issued from my Office, but I will at once send to the Board of Green Cloth to guard against any such omission in future.

I beg that your Highness will do me the favor to present my respects to your son Prince Feroze Shah, and believe me to be,

Your faithful Servant,

(Signed) C. B. PHIPPS.

HIS HIGHNESS

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c.,

&c.,

&c.

Oriental Hotel, Vere Street.

FROM

THE MOST NOBLE

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE,

&c., &c., &c.

TO

H. H. PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

Oriental Hotel, Vere Street, London.

Lord Lansdowne presents his compliments to H. H. Prince Gholam Mahomed and desires to acknowledge the honor of his letter inclosing printed papers and correspondence relative to the family of the late Tippoo Saib, and desires to assure him that he will give the best attention in his power to these documents. Lord Lansdowne thinks it right however to state that he is no way officially concerned with the affairs of India, and much as he desires that strict justice should be done to all lawful claims preferred by H. H. Prince Gholam Mahomed and his family, founded upon past agreements, can only express that anxiety to the President of the Board of Control who he is certain, from his knowledge of him, will be disposed to do what is fair and liberal in this matter; and Lord Lansdowne will be sincerely glad to hear that the arrangements

made, prove to be satisfactory to the family of
the late Tippoo Saib.

Lansdowne House, Thursday }
morning, 14th June, 1855. }

Belgrave Square, 6th July, 1855.

FROM

THE RIGHT HON'BLE

VISCOUNTESS COMBERMERE,

TO

H. H. PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c., &c., &c.

Oriental Hotel, Vere Street.

How can I thank you sufficiently, most kind
and revered Prince, for your beautiful present. It
is most acceptable to me on every account, and
by its brightness and elegance will excite
thoughts of your beautiful Country, where alone
such textures can be fabricated. Pray do not
forget there, the friendship with which you have
honored us, and be assured that when I wear your
beautiful gifts, as well as at all other times, I
shall think of you and the Prince Ferōze Shah,
and wish you every happiness and a speedy return
to England. With again a repetition of thanks,

I am desired by Lord Combermere to offer you his kind regards and respects, and his regret that your Highness's departure should prevent our having the honor of seeing you at Combermere Abbey.

Yours Highness's
Very obliged and attached,
(Signed) M. COMBERMERE.

Belgrave Square, July 6th, 1855.

FROM

THE RIGHT HON'BLE

VISCOUNT COMBERMERE,

&c., &c., &c.

TO

THE RIGHT HON'BLE

VISCOUNT CANNING,

Governor General of India,

&c., &c., &c.

MY DEAR LORD,

Allow me to recommend to your Lordship's favorable notice the ~~Princess~~ Ghulam Mahomed and Feroze Shah, Son and Grandson of the late Tippoo Sultan.

I beg to take this opportunity of congratulating your Lordship upon your appointment, and of wishing you may enjoy your health in India.

I have the honor to be,

My dear Lord,

Your very faithful and obedient

Humble Servant,

(Signed) COMBERMERE.

St. James's Square, July 7th, 1855.

FROM

THE RIGHT HON'BLE

THE COUNTESS OF DERBY,

TO

H. H. PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c., &c., &c.

MY DEAR SIR,

Lord Derby and I request you will do us the favor to accept the Clock that accompanies this note, as a Souvenir of your friends in England. We shall be extremely happy to see your Highness and Prince Feroze Shah, whenever you return to this country, and I must once more express my grateful thanks for all your kindness

and for the very beautiful presents you have had
the goodness to give me. Lord Derby unites
with me in kind regards to Prince Feroze Shah
as well as to yourself.

Believe me,

Your most sincerely obliged,

(Signed) EMMA DERBY.

HIS HIGHNESS

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c., &c., &c.

Oriental Hotel, Vere Street.

Apsley House, July 9th, 1855.

FROM

HIS GRACE

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON,

&c., &c., &c.

TO

H. H. PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c., &c., &c.

MY DEAR PRINCE,

Enclosed I send a letter for Viscount

Canning, and it will give me pleasure to call on him with you to introduce you.

Your's sincerely,

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

HIS HIGHNESS

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c., &c., &c.

Oriental Hotel, Vere Street.

London, July 9th, 1855.

FROM

HIS GRACE

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON,

&c., &c., &c.

To

THE RIGHT HON'BLE

VISCOUNT CANNING,

&c., &c., &c.

MY DEAR CANNING,

I take the liberty to introduce to you their Highnesses Prince Gholam Mahomed and Prince Feroze Shah, Princes of Mysore, who came to England with letters from Lord Dal-

housie, speaking most highly of them. He wrote among other things that "they are the most respectable of their class."

My father and uncle, as they will explain to you, took an interest in their case.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Buckingham Palace, July 9, 1855.

FROM

COL. THE HON'BLE C. B. PHIPPS,

&c., &c., &c.

TO

H. H. PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c., &c., &c.

Oriental Hotel, Vere Street.

MY DEAR PRINCE,

I have received the commands of Her Majesty the Queen to forward to your Highness the accompanying Candelabrum of Dresden China which Her Majesty wishes you to take with you to India as a Memorial of your visit to England and of Her Majesty's best wishes for your health and happiness in your native country.

Her Majesty has commanded me at the same time to send a Vase of the same material to your

Son Prince Feroze Shah, with an equal expression of Her Majesty's good wishes.

I write this just as I am leaving London for Osborne, where my family has been for the last week, I fear therefore that I shall have no opportunity of seeing you again, but for them and myself I must send you every expression of regard and respect.

Believe me always, my dear Prince,

Your Highness's

Very faithful Servant,

(Signed) C. B. PHIPPS.

HIS HIGHNESS

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c., &c., &c.

Apsley House, July 14, 1855.

FROM

HIS GRACE

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON,

&c., &c., &c.

TO

H. H. PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c., &c., &c.

MY DEAR PRINCE,

I beg you will do me the honor to accept the enclosed box containing the hair of my

father in the lid, and the expression of my hope that we may hereafter have frequent opportunities of conversing respecting him whom I may say we equally, with respectful regret, love and admire.

I am, my dear Prince,

Your's most faithfully,

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

HIS HIGHNESS

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c., &c., &c.

Oriental Hotel, Verc Street.

FROM

THE RIGHT HON'BLE

SIR CHARLES WOOD, BART., M. P.,

&c., &c., &c.

TO

THE RIGHT HON'BLE

VISCOUNT CANNING,

&c., &c., &c.

Admiralty, July 16, 1855.

DEAR CANNING,

Prince Gholam Mahomed and his Son Prince Feroze Shah, the Son and Grandson of Tippoo Saib, were strongly recommended to me by Lord Dalhousie. They have been some time

here, and are now returning to India, the matter on which they came having been satisfactorily arranged. Prince Ghulam Mahomed is anxious that I should give him a letter of introduction to you, which I have great pleasure in doing, as I have been much pleased with him ever since he came to this country.

Your's truly,

(Signed) CHARLES WOOD.

THE RIGHT HON'BLE

VISCOUNT CANNING,
&c., &c., &c.

Dunrobin Castle, October 1, 1855.

FROM

HER GRACE

THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND,

TO

H. H. PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c., &c., &c.

Rassapuglah, Calcutta.

SIR,

I was much pleased to receive your letter with the happy tidings of your Highness and your Son. I will not fail to mention your good wishes to Her Majesty the Queen. I have writ-

ten to Lady Canning the inclosed note in your Highness's, and have also written letters.

I beg my remembrances to Prince Feroze Shah, and have the honor to remain,

Sir,

Your Highness's,

Sincere Friend,

(Signed) H. SUTHERLAND.

Dundee, 7th October, 1855.

FROM

HER GRACE

THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND,

TO

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

VISCOUNTESS CANNING.

MY DEAR LADY CANNING,

I wrote to you in England and I hope you will also forgive my giving a letter to Prince Gholam Mahomed and Prince Feroze Shah to introduce them to your kind notice. I have felt much interest in them.

Believe me,

My dear Lady Canning,

Your very sincerely,

(Signed). HARRIETT. SUTHERLAND.

FROM

THE MOST NOBLE

THE MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE, K. T.,

GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

&c., &c., &c.

TO

H. H. PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c., &c., &c.

Coonoor, Oct. 9, 1855.

DEAR PRINCE GHOLAM,

I have just received your letter of September 24th, and congratulate you on your safe return to Russapuglah.

Effect will be given to the Despatch of the Honorable Court in the proper manner.

I inclose to you Col. Oliphant's letter, as you express a wish to possess it.

By the end of November I expect to be again in Calcutta.

I remain,

Dear Prince Gholam,

Your faithful Friend,

(Signed) DALHOUSIE.

HIS HIGHNESS

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c., &c., &c.

Russapuglah, Calcutta.

FROM

• COL. J. OLIPHANT,
• • &c., &c., &c.

TO •

THE MOST NOBLE
THE MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE, K. T.,
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
&c., &c., &c.
East India House, 27th April, 1855.

DEAR LORD DALHOUSIE,

It will I am sure give you great satisfaction to know from me that Prince Gholam Mahomed and his Son Prince Feroze Shah have shown themselves to be well deserving of the high character given to them by your Lordship and other members of your Government, on the occasion of their quitting India to visit this country. Their public and private conduct during their stay here has been remarkable for a consistent propriety which has won for them the good opinion of all. They have received every attention not only from the Court of Directors and the President of the Board, but the Queen and Prince Albert have treated them with the greatest distinction, and taken a warm interest in their welfare. I trust that these Princes return to their own country impressed with a favorable opinion of what they have seen here, and I am satisfied

that they well deserve the consideration shewn to them, as well by your Government as by the authorities here.

Believe me to remain,

Dear Lord Dalhousie,

Your's very truly,

(Signed) J. OLIPHANT.

THE MOST NOBLE

THE MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE, K. T.,

&c., &c., &c.

FROM

THE MOST NOBLE

THE MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE, K. T.,

GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

&c., &c., &c.

TO

H. H. PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

Gont. House, 14th Dec., 1856.

MY DEAR PRINCE GHOLAM,

Lady Susan and I shall be very happy to attend your Ball on the day you propose, the 21st of January.

Your faithful friend,

(Signed) DALHOUSIE.

HIS HIGHNESS

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c., &c., &c.

Russapuglah, Calcutta.

FROM

THE MOST NOBLE,

THE MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE, K. T.;

GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

&c.,

&c.,

&c.

TO

H. H. PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c.,

&c.,

&c.

*Russapuglah, Calcutta.**Government House, January, 21st, 1856.*

MY DEAR PRINCE GHOLAM,

I am exceedingly sorry to say what I know will cause disappointment to you as it is a source of mortification to myself. It must be said, however, for I can delay no longer acquainting you that it will be impossible for me to attend your Ball this evening, as I hoped and wished to do. Since the last Ball in Government House, I have been almost constantly confined to the Sofa. I have never dined out of my own room. I have been obliged to decline other entertainments, and I was even unable to dine with the Chief Justice, as I had promised to do on Friday last. It is with very sincere regret that I intimate my inability to attend your Ball. I will make the only repara-

tion in my power by paying you a visit at your house, some day before I leave India.

My daughter Lady Susan will come to Russapuglah this evening accompanied by my kinsman Colonel Ramsay.

Believe me,

Dear Prince Gholam,

Your faithful friend,

(Signed) DALHOUSIE.

FROM

THE SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF BENGAL,

TO

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

Dated Fort William, the 30th April, 1856.

SIR,

I am directed to forward to you a Copy

*General Political*Prince Aftahooddeen by
Prince Raheemoddeen his next
friend,

against

Sir Thomas Edward Michell
Turton, Baronet, Prince Yas-
seen, Bunnee Begum, Mehar-
banoo Begum, Jehanbanoo
Begum and Jebunnessa Be-
gum.By Original,
and

Prince Aftubooddeen,

against

Maurice FitzGerald Sandes
Esq., James William Colvile
Esq., Advocate General, Prince
Yasseen, Bunnee Begum, Me-
harbanoo Begum, Jehan-
banoo Begum and Jebunnessa
Begum.

By Supplemental Bill.

of the Decree of the
Supreme Court in the
case noted in the Mar-
gin, and to request that
you will be good enough
to state for the Lieute-
nant Governor's infor-
mation, whether you are
willing to act as a Trustee
in the matter referred
to in the Decree.2. It will be requi-
site for the Trustees tocommunicate with the
Company's Solicitor, Mr. Sandes, who, on being
informed of their having accepted the trust, will

realise and make over to them the Money now in Court.

3. A letter similar to this has been addressed to the Lord Bishop and also to the Ven'ble the Archdeacon.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant,

W. GREY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT
FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

IN EQUITY.

Victoria by the Grace of God of
the United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Ireland, Queen, Defender of
the Faith and so forth.

Sittings after 4th Term 1854.

PRINCE AFTABOODEEN BY PRINCE RAHUMODEEN
his next friend,

Against.

SIR THOMAS EDWARD MICHELL TURTON, BARONET,
PRINCE YASSEEN, BUNNEE BEGUM, MEHARBANOO BEGUM,
JEHANBANOO BEGUM and JEBUNNESSA BEGUM,

By Original Bill,

AND

PRINCE AFTABOODIEN,

Against

MAURICE FITZGERALD SANDES, ESQUIRE, JAMES
WILLIAM COLVILE, ESQUIRE, ADVOCATE GENERAL,
PRINCE YASSEEN, BUNNEE BEGUM,
MEHARBANOO BEGUM, JEHANBANOO BEGUM
and JEBUNNESSA BEGUM,

By Supplemental Bill.

Upon reading on the part of the Advocate General a notice from Mr. Henry Swinhoe, Attorney -

for the said Advocate General to Messrs. Sandes and Watts, Attorneys for the Complainants to Messrs. Paul, Lyons and Bell, Attorneys for the Defendant Bunnee Begum to Mr. Robert Sandes Attorney for the Defendants Meharbanoo Begum, Jehanbanoo Begum and Jebunnessa Begum and to Messrs. Thomas Bruce Swinhoe and Son Attorneys for the Defendant Maurice FitzGerald Sandes an Affidavit of Petunber Doss sworn the eleventh day of December instant of the due service thereof and a petition of the said Advocate General and a Certificate of the Accountant General of this Court all filed on the eleventh day of December instant and upon reading Office Copy of a Report of the Master of this Court made and filed on the twenty-seventh day of October last and upon reading on the part of the said Complainant Office Copies of the said notice and of the grounds thereof as read on behalf of the said Advocate General and upon reading on the part of the said Defendant Bunnee Begum Office Copies of the said notice and of the grounds thereof as read on behalf of the said Advocate General and upon reading on the part of the said Defendants Meharbanoo Begum, Jehanbanoo Begum and Jebunnessa Begum Office Copies of the said notice and of the grounds thereof as read on behalf of the said Advocate

General and upon reading on the part of the said Defendant Maurice FitzGerald Sandes Office Copies of the said notice and of the grounds thereof as read on behalf of the said Advocate General and upon hearing what was alleged by the Advocates for all parties. It is ordered that the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta for the time being the Venerable Archdeacon of Calcutta for the time being and Prince Gholam Mohamed be and they are hereby appointed Trustees for the purpose of receiving the funds hereinafter mentioned; and it is further ordered that the Government Agent for the time being with the privity of the Accountant General of this Court do in the first place out of the funds now in Court to the credit of the separate account in these Causes entitled Prince Jamah Odeen's charity pay to the Solicitors of all parties their respective costs of the decretal order of the thirtieth day of July one thousand eight hundred and fifty and of the reference had thereunder and also of and incidental to this application when taxed respectively by the Taxing Officer of this Court and in the next place pay endorse and deliver over to the said Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Calcutta the said Venerable Archdeacon of Calcutta for the time being and the said Prince Gholam Mohamed the residue of the said

Funds to be held by them and the Trustees for the time being in trust to invest the same in Government Securities of the East India Company in such manner as to yield as near as may be an equal quarterly income and after payment of the salary hereinafter mentioned to an Accountant to pay the income of the said Fund quarterly to the Central Committee of the District Charitable Society in Calcutta who shall distribute the same during each quarter without distinction of Creed or Caste in alms to the poor in such manner and at such times and place during the said quarter as to the said Society shall seem fit, so nevertheless that no greater sum than the sum of Company's Rupees five shall be given to any one of such poor persons at any one time, and it is further ordered that the said District Charitable Society do on the fifteenth day of January and on the fifteenth day of July of each and every year deliver to the said Trustees on account of their administration specifying therein in what way and among whom the said income shall from time to time have been distributed by them and it is further ordered that the said Trustees do within a convenient time (not exceeding one month) after the receipt by them of the said half-yearly accounts of the said Society file such accounts together with their own account of the said Charity

Fund and income thereof with the Accountant General of this Court and it is further ordered that the said Trustees be at liberty (if necessary) to appoint a person to keep the accounts of the said Fund and to pay him out of the said income a salary not exceeding the sum of Company's Rupees Twenty per month, and it is further ordered that the Government of Bengal be at liberty from time to time to fill up add to or alter the number of the said Trustees without any further application to the Court and it is further ordered that the said Government of Bengal do from time to time in case of vacancy by the death or resignation or incapacity of the said Prince Ghulam Mohamed appoint some one of the Testator's relations as long as there are any resident in Calcutta or in the neighbourhood thereof to be one of such Trustees jointly with the Bishop of Calcutta and Archdeacon of Calcutta for the time being and it is further ordered that two of the Trustees of the said Fund are to form a quorum and it is further ordered that the said Government Agent be at liberty to sell so much of the Company's Papers belonging to the Funds now in his hands standing to the credit of the said separate account as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid upon the motion of Mr. Prinsep, Advocate General in person, or Mr. Bell

Advocate for the said Defendant Bupnee Begum, of Mr. Ritchie, Advocate for the said Complainants of Mr. Stack, Advocate for the said Meharbanoo Begum, Jehanbaroo Begum and Jebunnessa Begum and of Mr. Cowie, Advocate for the said, Maurice FitzGerald Sandes.

Witness Sir Lawrence Peel, Knight, Chief Justice at Fort William aforesaid the Eighteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

JOHN COCHRANE,
and place Registrar.

SWINHOE, *Attorney.*

SANDES AND WATTS, *Attorneys.*

PAUL, LYONS AND BELL, *Attorneys.*

R. SANDES, *Attorney.*

T. B. SWINHOE AND SON, *Attorneys.*

No. 190.

TO CAPTAIN RALEIGH;

Commanding Calcutta Native Militia.

SIR,—Under instructions from the Most Noble the Governor General I am desired to direct that the Guard, from the Regiment under your command, furnished for the protection of His Highness Prince Ghulam Mohamed, may be continued as usual at Russapuglah, during that Prince's absence on visit to England.

I am Sir, &c., &c.,

(Signed) H. P. BURN,

Town Major.

14th February, 1854.

With reference to the above Order, an Order has been written in the Regimental Order Book of the Militia, for the information and guidance of the Officers belonging to it, which Order is as follows:—

Regimental Orders, 15th February, 1854.

Under instructions from the Town Major, Fort William, the Guard now furnished for the protection of His Highness Prince Ghulam Mohamed, will be continued as usual at Russapug-

lah, during the Prince's absence on a visit to England.

A further Guard consisting of 1 Subahdar, 2 Havildars, 2 Naicks and 40 Sepoys will attend at His Highness's residence, to-morrow morning, precisely at $\frac{1}{4}$ past 4 o'clock, to keep the peace during the distribution of charities by His Highness.
